

Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

Statewide Statistical Information FY2014



JULY 1, 2013 - JUNE 30, 2014

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION
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Introduction & Trends Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts

INTRODUCTION AND TRENDS

The Juvenile Justice Services Division's Research and Information Unit is pleased to present the fourth edition of *Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts*. Prior to fiscal year 2011, statistics were presented in a series entitled *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System*, which ran from 1993 to 2010. Both publications have utilized the same methodology to ensure statistics are comparable across time.

Statistics provided are for youth 8 to 17 years old whom have been processed through the juvenile system for either delinquent or incorrigible acts. In Arizona, the Superior Court exercises jurisdiction over these juveniles, and while exercising such jurisdiction, sits as a Juvenile Court. Children under the age of eight are considered dependent regardless of the nature of the act committed and individuals 18 and older are considered adults (A.R.S. §8-201.13), therefore these two categories of offenders are not included in this publication.

Currently, information on delinquent and incorrigible youth are maintained in two case management systems – Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS) and the integrated Court Information System (iCIS). Maricopa County uses iCIS and the remaining fourteen counties use JOLTS. However, Pima County recently transitioned to an upgraded version of JOLTS (JOLTSaz) on July 1, 2013. Various departments and staff members input data into these systems and each juvenile court actively participates in maintaining the data to ensure its quality and accuracy. Data from these systems were extracted in February 2015 and used to calculate statistics for this edition.

Included in the data extraction were data on all juveniles who were processed through any court stage during fiscal year 2014 (FY14), July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014. Each section of this publication provides statistics on each of these court stages, which are as follows:

- Referral
- Detention
- Diversion
- Petition
- Dismissal
- Penalty Only
- Standard Probation
- Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS)
- Juvenile Corrections
- Direct File to Adult Court
- Transfer to Adult Court
- Juvenile Females (Special Topic Section)

Statistics provided are cross-sectional in design. Therefore, statistics are not reflective of case processing start to finish for individual youth, but rather a snapshot of the juveniles who experienced each particular stage during the given timeframe. A juvenile may be counted in one or multiple stages or have been counted in a previous fiscal year when processing first began. In addition, youth from the current counts may reappear in next year's numbers as well, if their case is not resolved until then.

Each section starts with the count of juveniles¹ who experienced that stage. Each juvenile is counted once. Note, these statistics will diverge from reports that count by case or charge. Next, breakdowns of those juveniles by demographic categories, offense², and county are provided. In the event the juvenile had multiple referrals or petitions moving through the court, each variable was measured using the juveniles' first referral, petition, or disposition falling within the fiscal year. Each section also has a graph showing the five year trend for that stage. Due to ongoing data conversion efforts, some statistics from Pima County are counted as "unknown" in this edition.

INTRODUCTION AND TRENDS

Officers from the Juvenile Probation Department conduct risk assessments on youth at various stages. Assessments are completed upon receipt of a referral during the Pre-Petition Investigation and Diversion, after adjudication during the Dispositional Investigation and Report, during a term of probation, and when needed for such things as case transfers, detention decisions, program placement, or re-entry. Assessments are completed with a state approved tool that classifies a juvenile as a low, medium, or high risk to recidivate. The assessment covers multiple domains and often use input from the juvenile, parents, school, and other official documents such as school or delinquency records. Currently, risk assessment data is undergoing a conversion and is not available for this edition.

On the pages that follow, several charts and graphs are included to provide an overview of how juveniles are processed through the system as well as to illustrate current trends. The Arizona Juvenile Court Activities graph on page 4 provides duplicated and unduplicated counts of juveniles at each stage. Since a juvenile may receive more than one referral in a given year and each referral may or may not have the same disposition, the number of referrals and the number of juveniles at each stage will not be the same. A population projection graph is provided on page 4 to illustrate the increasing number of youth residing in Arizona who are within the Juvenile Court's age of jurisdiction.

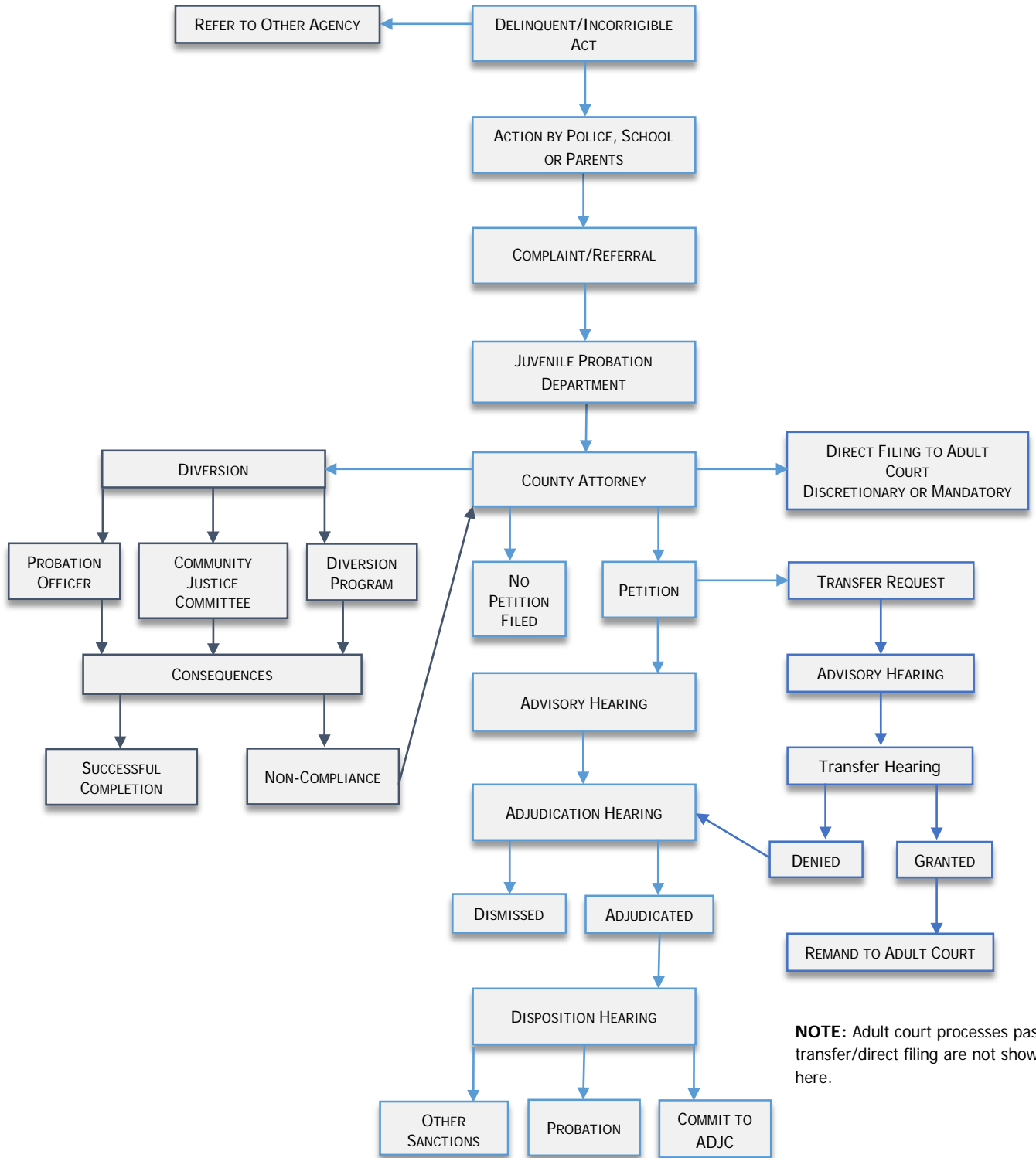
The next graph on page 5 shows trends for referrals, juveniles referred, petitions filed and juveniles with petitions filed. The "referrals" figure is the cumulative number of referrals for the year. The "juveniles referred" figure, on the other hand, is the number of unique youth who received those referrals. The same distinction is made between petitions filed (every petition counted) and juveniles with petitions filed (each juvenile counted once regardless of multiple petitions). Overall, the number of referrals and petitions, as well as the number of juveniles from each category, has been decreasing since FY07.

The Dispositions graph on page 5 shows the number of juveniles ordered to each disposition over the past five years. The number for each disposition is unduplicated; however, if a youth received more than one disposition during the fiscal year, he or she would be counted once in each disposition category. Each year, standard probation is the most common disposition followed by intensive probation. Disposition to the adult court is consistently the least common outcome.

The last graph in this section (page 6) shows the number of juveniles entering adult court through each available pathway. Pathways include judicial transfer, mandatory direct file, mandatory prior conviction direct file, chronic direct file, and discretionary direct file. While the number of juveniles in each pathway is unduplicated, a juvenile may appear in more than one pathway due to multiple petitions taking different pathways. Overall, the number of juveniles in adult court is decreasing. Mandatory direct filings remain the most common pathway to adult court. The least common is transfers.

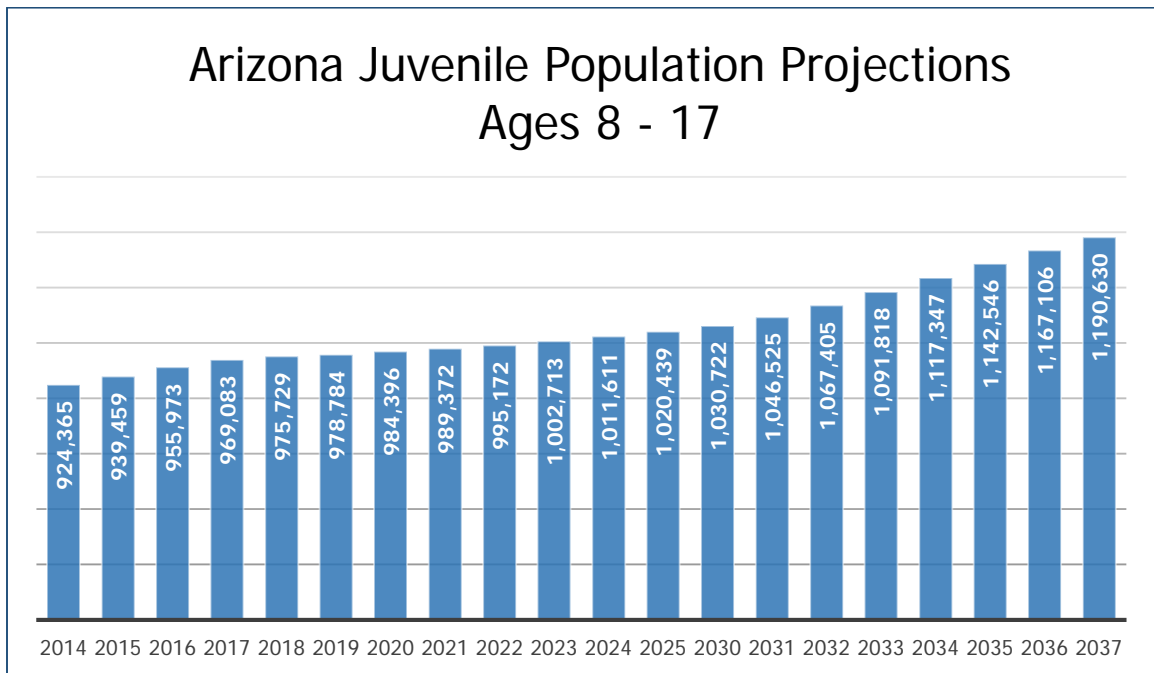
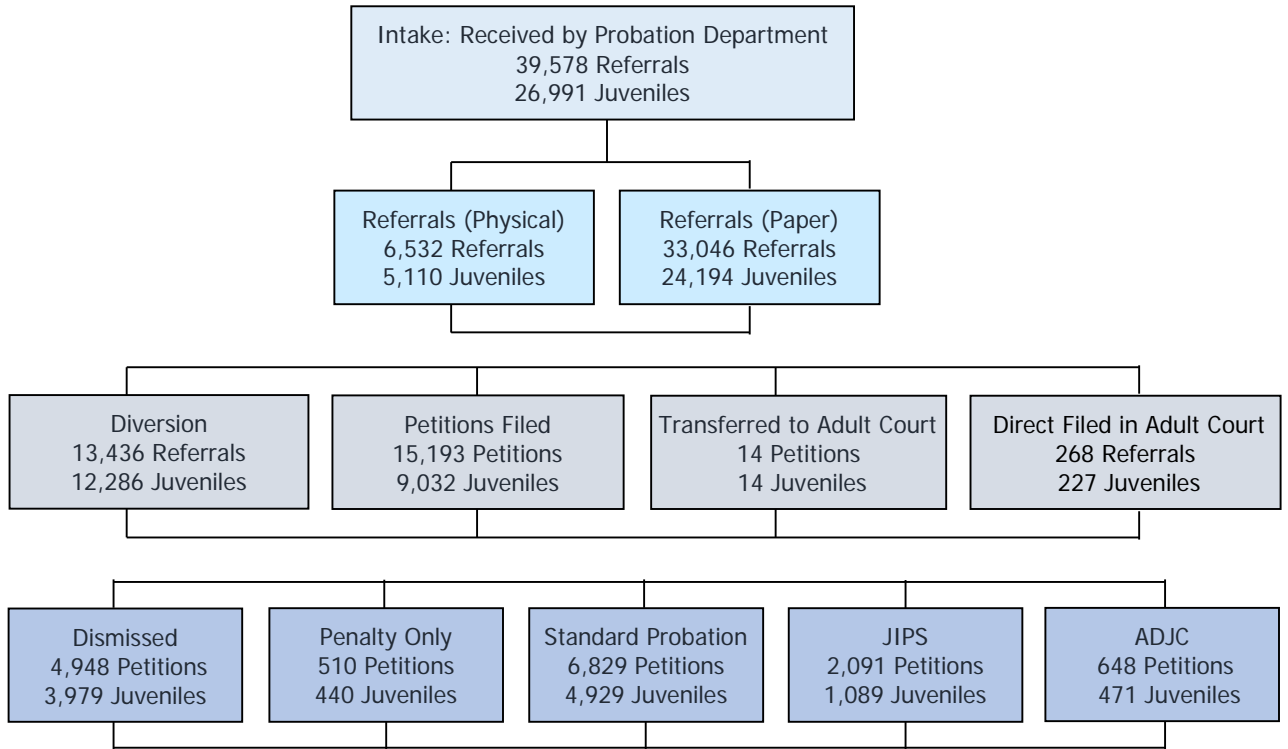
Research on juveniles processed in the Arizona court system is constant. For additional publications and statistical reports from the Arizona Supreme Court's Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD), please visit our website at <http://www.azcourts.gov/jjtd>.

Juvenile Justice Flow Chart



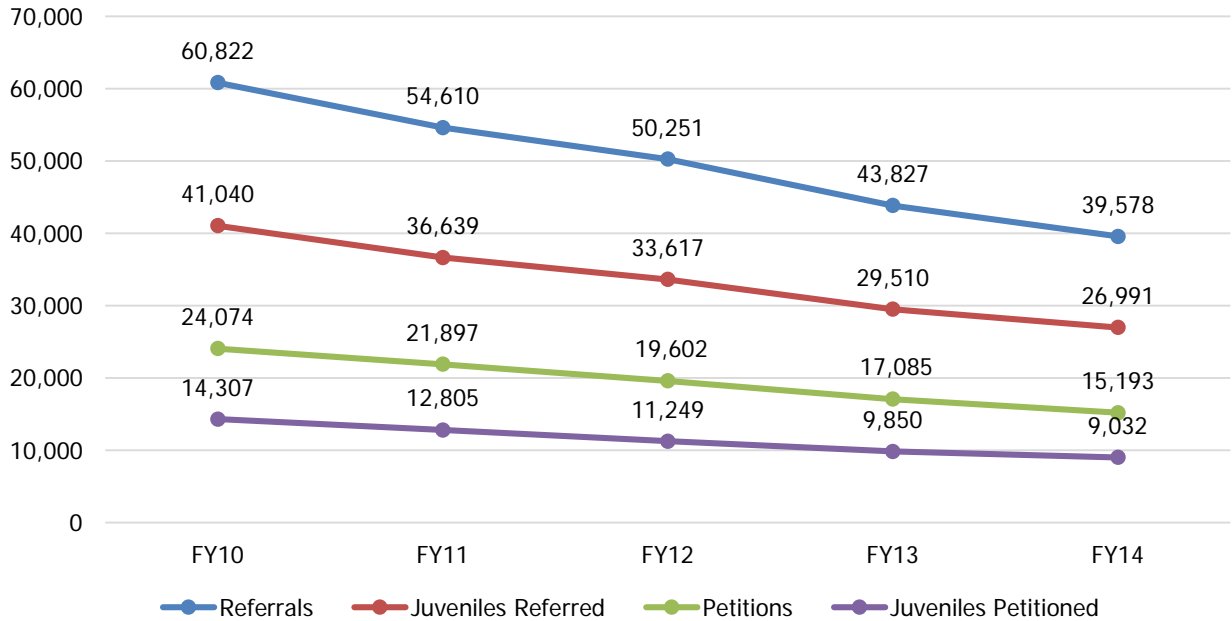
NOTE: Adult court processes past transfer/direct filing are not shown here.

Arizona Juvenile Court Activity, FY14

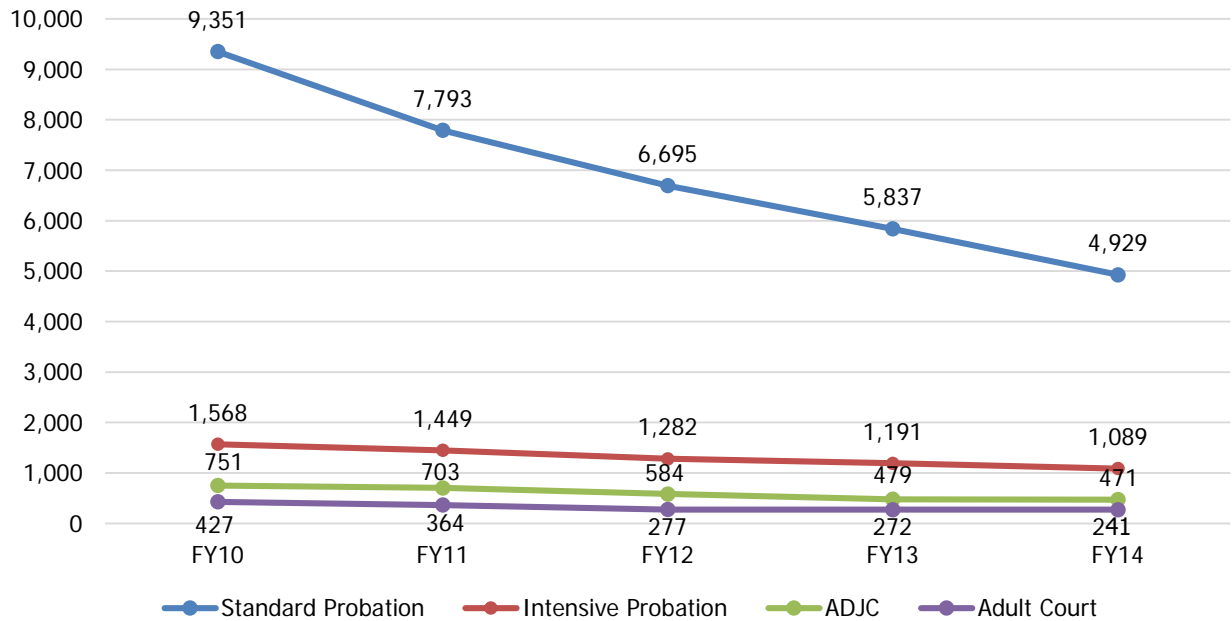


Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics

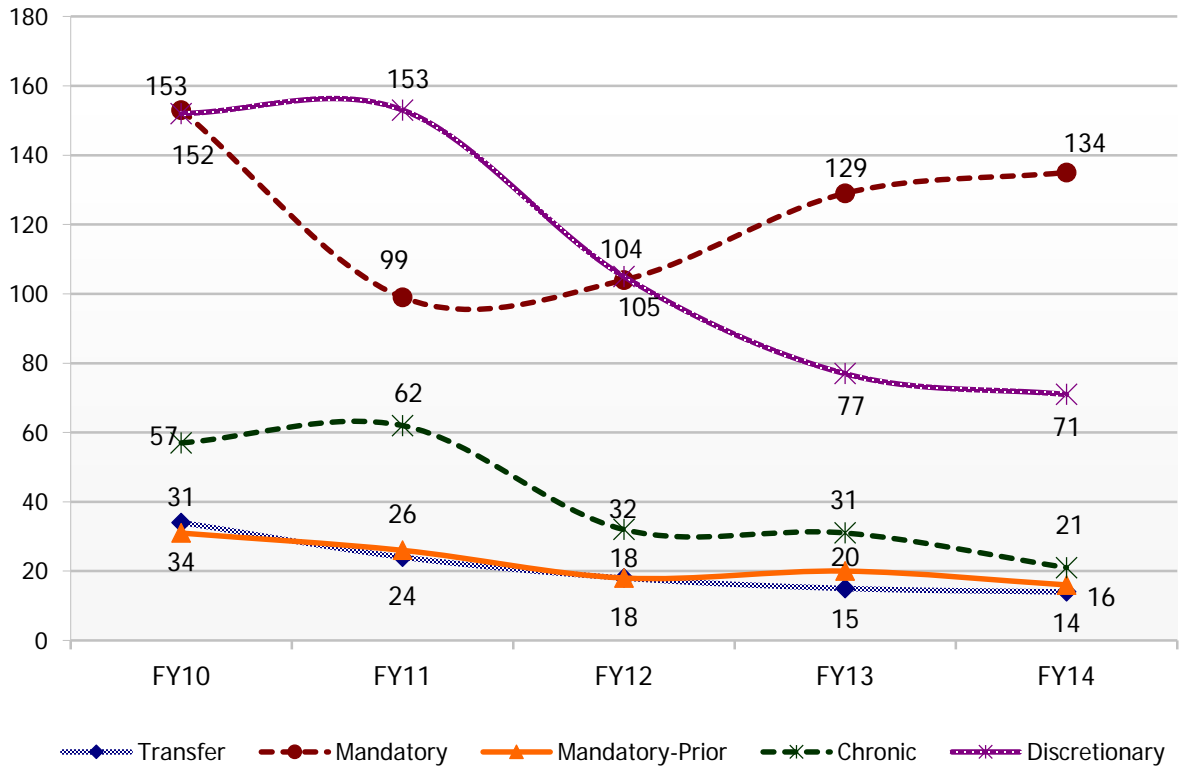
Referrals, Petitions Filed & Juveniles Referred and Petitioned, Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



The Number of Juveniles Disposed to Probation, Intensive Probation, ADJC and Adult Court, Fiscal Years 2010-2014



Juvenile Pathways to Adult Court Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



Referral Processing

REFERRALS

DETENTION

DIVERSION

REFERRALS

Statistics provided in this section are on individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were referred more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first referral is reported.

Juveniles formally enter the court system when a referral is made. Referrals are submitted to the County Attorney and allege the youth committed a delinquent or incorrigible act. Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers, other agencies or individuals requesting the juvenile court to assume jurisdiction over the youth's conduct. In order for a referral to be made, the youth must be between 8 and 17 years old. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports, or "physical referrals" where the juvenile is detained (arrested) by law enforcement. Multiple offenses can be included on a referral. Statistics provided in this section focus on the most serious offense included in the referral.

In 2014, an estimated 924,365 juveniles aged 8 to 17 resided in Arizona. From July 1, 2013 to June 31, 2014, 2.9% of these juveniles were referred to Arizona's juvenile courts. This figure translates to a ratio of roughly 1 in every 35 juveniles being referred. Lastly, these 26,991 juveniles generated 39,578 referrals, which is an average of almost 1.5 referrals per juvenile in the given year.

As shown in **Table 1.1**, the majority of referrals originate from Maricopa County. Most of the referred juveniles were male, in their late teens, and White. In addition, most referred juveniles had no prior referrals on record and were referred for a misdemeanor offense.

Table 1.1. Juveniles Referred by County, FY14

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	154	0.57%
Cochise	654	2.42%
Coconino	702	2.60%
Gila	430	1.59%
Graham	277	1.03%
Greenlee	65	0.24%
La Paz	61	0.23%
Maricopa	13,476	49.93%
Mohave	1,200	4.45%
Navajo	576	2.13%
Pima	5,229	19.37%
Pinal	1,471	5.45%
Santa Cruz	314	1.16%
Yavapai	1,089	4.03%
Yuma	1,293	4.79%
TOTAL	26,991	100.00%

Table 1.2. Juveniles Referred by Sex, FY14

Male	18,237	67.56%
Female	8,754	32.43%
TOTAL	26,991	100.00%

Table 1.3. Juveniles Referred by Age, FY14

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	95	0.35%
9	206	0.76%
10	294	1.09%
11	569	2.11%
12	1,182	4.38%
13	2,233	8.27%
14	3,476	12.88%
15	4,922	18.27%
16	6,062	22.46%
17	7,742	28.68%
Unknown	210	0.78%
TOTAL	26,991	100.00%

Table 1.4. Juveniles Referred by Race, FY14

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	7,155	26.51%
African American	2,763	10.24%
White	14,737	54.60%
Native American	1,623	6.01%
Asian/Pacific Islander	213	0.79%
Other	78	0.29%
Unknown	422	1.56%
TOTAL	26,991	100.00%

Table 1.5. Juveniles Referred by Education Status, FY14

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	12,458	46.16%
Not Enrolled	1,094	4.05%
Expelled	61	0.23%
Suspended	104	0.39%
Withdrawn	164	0.61%
Graduated	101	0.37%
GED Program	23	0.09%
Unknown	12,986	48.11%
TOTAL	26,991	100.00%

Table 1.6. Juveniles Referred by Number of Prior Referrals, FY14

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	14,202	52.62%
1	4,733	17.54%
2	2,343	8.68%
3	1,409	5.22%
4	949	3.52%
5	696	2.58%
6	539	2.00%
7	423	1.57%
8 or more	1,697	6.29%
TOTAL	26,991	100.00%

Table 1.7. Juveniles Referred by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY14

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	1,549	5.74%
Felonies Against Property	1,962	7.27%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	2,719	10.07%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	3,035	11.24%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	4,048	15.00%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	6,315	23.40%
Misdemeanors Against Property	4,074	15.09%
Status Offense	3,000	11.12%
Administrative	288	1.07%
TOTAL	26,990*	100.00%

*Missing/Erroneous offense data on one referral.

Table 1.8. Juveniles Referred by Offense Class, FY14

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	8,579	31.79%
Misdemeanor	13,670	50.65%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	1,364	5.05%
Status	2,998	11.11%
Other	379	1.40%
TOTAL	26,990*	100.00%

*Missing/Erroneous offense data on one referral.

Table 1.9. Top Ten Referral Categories, FY14		
OFFENSE CATEGORY	COUNT	PERCENT
Shoplifting-Misdemeanor	3,968	10.03%
Probation Violation	3,841	9.70%
Assault	3,442	8.70%
Alcohol	2,981	7.53%
Truancy	2,855	7.21%
Disorderly Conduct	2,617	6.61%
Possession of Marijuana	2,265	5.72%
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	2,129	5.38%
Runaway	1,599	4.04%
Criminal Damage	1,512	3.82%
TOTAL TOP TEN REFERRALS	27,209	68.74%
TOTAL OF ALL REFERRALS	39,578	100.00%

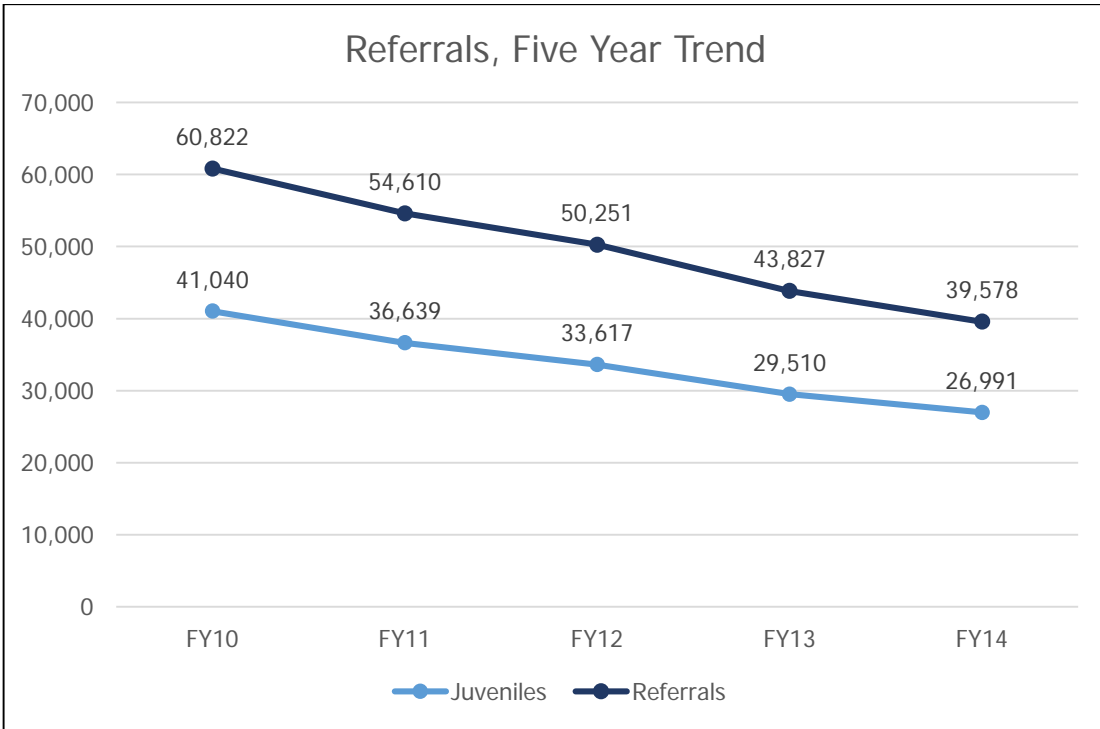


Table 1.10. Juveniles Referred by County and Sex, FY14				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	97	62.99%	57	37.01%
Cochise	439	67.13%	215	32.87%
Coconino	460	65.53%	242	34.47%
Gila	292	67.91%	138	32.09%
Graham	171	61.73%	106	38.27%
Greenlee	46	70.77%	19	29.23%
La Paz	45	73.77%	16	26.23%
Maricopa	9,261	68.72%	4,215	31.28%
Mohave	816	68.00%	384	32.00%
Navajo	368	63.89%	208	36.11%
Pima	3,422	65.42%	1,807	34.56%
Pinal	1,038	70.56%	433	29.44%
Santa Cruz	216	68.79%	98	31.21%
Yavapai	730	67.03%	359	32.97%
Yuma	836	64.66%	457	35.34%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	18,237	67.56%	8,754	32.43%

Tables 1.10 through 1.12 provide statistics on sex, age and race by county. Males account for the majority of referrals in all fifteen counties; however, Apache had the smallest proportion of males (62.99%) and La Paz had the greatest proportion (73.77%). In each county, the number of juveniles referred increased with age and, with exception to two counties (La Paz and Santa Cruz), the majority of juveniles were White.

Table 1.11. Juveniles Referred by County and Age, FY14													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	1	1	2	2	8	20	32	39	48	1	154	0.57%
Cochise	2	8	8	13	42	56	82	137	130	173	3	654	2.42%
Coconino	4	7	7	10	38	51	101	117	167	193	7	702	2.60%
Gila	1	6	6	12	22	29	57	88	97	111	1	430	1.59%
Graham	5	5	5	6	12	44	33	48	61	58	0	277	1.03%
Greenlee	0	0	1	2	1	9	9	14	12	17	0	65	0.24%
La Paz	1	0	0	0	1	3	11	15	14	13	3	61	0.23%
Maricopa	18	57	92	223	482	989	1,688	2,508	3,167	4,189	63	13,476	49.93%
Mohave	4	10	20	29	60	110	176	200	220	351	20	1,200	4.45%
Navajo	2	4	3	3	13	33	79	130	133	170	6	576	2.13%
Pima	25	57	81	157	280	520	702	932	1,137	1,303	35	5,229	19.37%
Pinal	5	9	16	36	77	136	187	248	328	402	27	1,471	5.45%
Santa Cruz	0	4	1	7	7	23	29	58	86	94	5	314	1.16%
Yavapai	7	9	16	19	68	83	146	168	233	337	3	1,089	4.03%
Yuma	21	29	37	50	77	139	156	227	238	283	36	1,293	4.79%
TOTAL	95	206	294	569	1,182	2,233	3,476	4,922	6,062	7,742	210	26,991	100.00%

Table 1.12. Juveniles Referred by County and Race, FY14

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	20	1	88	39	1	0	5	154	0.57%
Cochise	277	31	319	19	1	2	5	654	2.42%
Coconino	109	21	267	299	2	4	0	702	2.60%
Gila	98	4	273	35	10	0	10	430	1.59%
Graham	50	7	175	40	2	0	3	277	1.03%
Greenlee	20	0	38	2	0	0	5	65	0.24%
La Paz	25	3	9	0	0	23	1	61	0.23%
Maricopa	4,459	1,884	6,146	488	107	41	351	13,476	49.93%
Mohave	123	30	998	38	4	1	6	1,200	4.45%
Navajo	58	10	295	201	1	2	9	576	2.13%
Pima	0	481	4,423	281	44	0	0	5,229	19.37%
Pinal	489	212	617	107	20	3	23	1,471	5.45%
Santa Cruz	302	1	10	0	0	0	1	314	1.16%
Yavapai	219	23	800	37	6	2	2	1,089	4.03%
Yuma	906	55	279	37	15	0	1	1,293	4.79%
TOTAL	7,155	2,763	14,737	1,623	213	78	422	26,991	100.00%

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DETENTION

Statistics provided in this section are on individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were detained more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Some juveniles are detained by law enforcement at the scene of the crime, or shortly thereafter, and taken to a detention facility. Detention is similar to "jail" in the adult system, but governed by different rules. In Arizona, a juvenile may only be detained if certain criteria outlined in Rule 23D are met. Rule 23D states a juvenile may only be detained if there is probable cause to believe the juvenile committed acts alleged in the petition, and:

1. The juvenile would not be present at any hearing; or
2. The juvenile is likely to commit an offense injurious to himself or others; or
3. The juvenile must be held for another jurisdiction;
4. The interests of the juvenile or the public require custodial protection; or
5. The juvenile must be held pending the filing of a complaint pursuant to A.R.S. §13-501.

Juveniles may also be held in detention as a consequence or condition of probation. Juvenile detention provides a range of services to support the juvenile's physical, emotional, educational, and social development. Supportive services, at a minimum, include education, recreation, nutrition, medical and health services, visitation, communication, and continuous supervision. Juvenile detention also provides for clinical observation and assessment.

Juvenile detention centers must be separate from the adult jail, which is a responsibility vested with the counties. Thirteen of Arizona's fifteen counties maintain juvenile detention facilities, also referred to as secure care. Juveniles from the remaining two counties (Greenlee and La Paz) are transported to other jurisdictions (Graham and Yuma respectively) when secure custody is

needed. These juveniles appear in the originating county's data as well as in the data of the county detained. Additionally, some counties have entered into contracts and/or agreements with federal agencies, tribal courts, or other state agencies to house juveniles.

In FY14, 5,952 juveniles were detained at least once. Roughly 3,879 (65.2%) of these juveniles were detained as a result of a referral, the others were detained as a result of court holds, warrants, probation consequences, or for another jurisdiction. Juveniles who were detained by a physical referral (arrest) represent 14.4% of the juvenile referred. Over the past few years, the number of juveniles detained has steadily decreased despite population increases.

Table 2.1. Juveniles Detained by County, FY14

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	60	1.01%
Cochise	111	1.86%
Coconino	219	3.68%
Gila	86	1.44%
Graham	119	2.00%
Greenlee	20	0.34%
La Paz	4	0.07%
Maricopa	3,113	52.30%
Mohave	319	5.36%
Navajo	176	2.96%
Pima	444	7.46%
Pinal	289	4.86%
Santa Cruz	98	1.65%
Yavapai	381	6.40%
Yuma	513	8.62%
TOTAL	5,952	100.00%

Table 2.2. Juveniles Detained by Sex, FY14

Male	4,672	78.49%
Female	1,280	21.51%
TOTAL	5,952	100.00%

Table 2.3. Juveniles Detained by Age, FY14

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	4	0.07%
9	4	0.07%
10	18	0.30%
11	43	0.72%
12	141	2.37%
13	313	5.26%
14	635	10.67%
15	1,083	18.20%
16	1,520	25.54%
17	2,156	36.22%
Unknown	35	0.59%
TOTAL	5,952	100.00%

Table 2.6. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Number of Prior Referrals, FY14

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	976	25.76%
1	523	13.80%
2	383	10.11%
3	306	8.08%
4	271	7.15%
5	236	6.23%
6	188	4.96%
7	165	4.35%
8 or more	741	19.56%
TOTAL	3,789	100.00%

Table 2.4. Juveniles Detained by Race, FY14

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	2,191	36.81%
African American	788	13.24%
White	2,397	40.27%
Native American	499	8.38%
Asian/Pacific Islander	23	0.39%
Other	20	0.34%
Unknown	34	0.57%
TOTAL	5,952	100.00%

Table 2.7. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY14

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	674	17.79%
Felonies Against Property	664	17.52%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	771	20.35%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	470	12.40%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	404	10.66%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	503	13.28%
Misdemeanors Against Property	199	5.25%
Status Offense	33	0.87%
Administrative	71	1.87%
TOTAL	3,789	100.00%

Table 2.5. Juveniles Detained by Education Status, FY14

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,810	30.41%
Not Enrolled	399	6.70%
Expelled	29	0.49%
Suspended	45	0.76%
Withdrawn	58	0.97%
Graduated	28	0.47%
GED Program	17	0.29%
Unknown	3,566	59.91%
TOTAL	5,952	100.00%

Table 2.8. Juveniles Detained for a Referral by Offense Class, FY14

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	1,992	52.57%
Misdemeanor	1,200	31.67%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	556	14.67%
Status	31	0.82%
Other	10	0.26%
TOTAL	3,789	100.00%

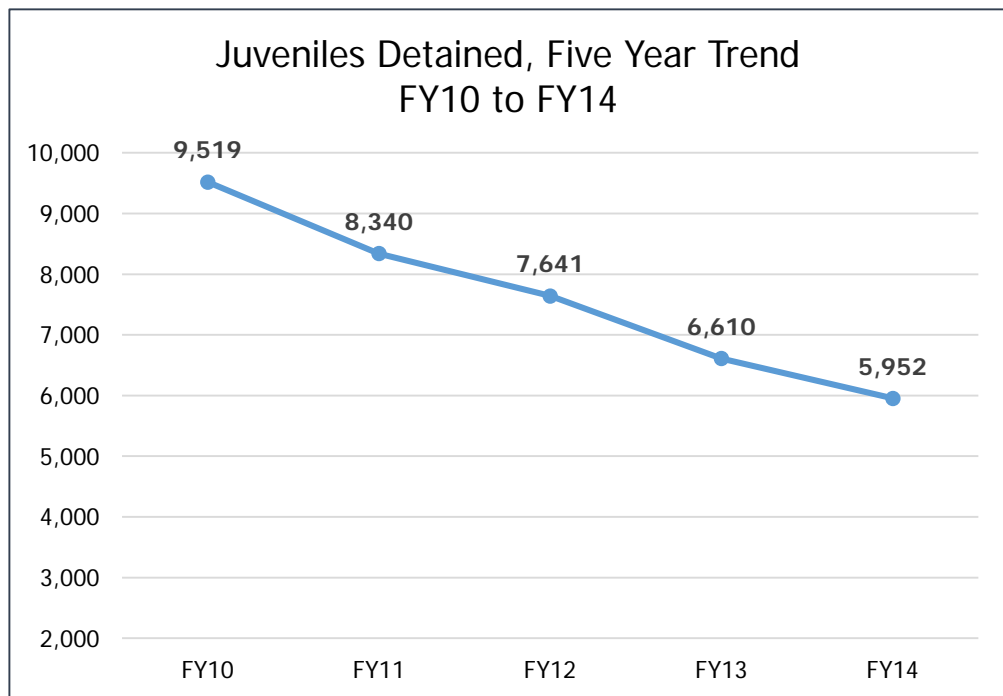
Table 2.9. Juveniles Detained by County and Sex, FY14				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	47	78.33%	13	21.67%
Cochise	86	77.48%	25	22.52%
Coconino	164	74.89%	55	25.11%
Gila	67	77.91%	19	22.09%
Graham	85	71.43%	34	28.57%
Greenlee	17	85.00%	3	15.00%
La Paz	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	2,490	79.99%	623	20.01%
Mohave	232	72.73%	87	27.27%
Navajo	129	73.30%	47	26.70%
Pima	359	80.86%	85	19.14%
Pinal	252	87.20%	37	12.80%
Santa Cruz	76	77.55%	22	22.45%
Yavapai	289	75.85%	92	24.15%
Yuma	375	73.10%	138	26.90%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	4,672	78.49%	1,280	21.51%

In **Tables 2.9** through **2.11**, county breakdowns by sex, age, and race are presented. In each county, the majority of detained juveniles were males in their late teens. The most frequent racial category varied by county. For most counties, the greatest number of detained youth were White.

Table 2.10. Juveniles Detained by County and Age, FY14													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	10	13	24	0	60	1.01%
Cochise	0	0	0	1	3	2	12	20	29	44	0	111	1.86%
Coconino	0	0	0	4	2	12	28	32	65	73	3	219	3.68%
Gila	0	0	1	0	3	2	14	16	22	28	0	86	1.44%
Graham	0	0	0	0	5	18	14	23	21	37	1	119	2.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	1	9	1	20	0.34%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	0.07%
Maricopa	2	3	5	23	73	137	313	569	810	1,165	13	3,113	52.30%
Mohave	0	0	1	5	11	17	31	56	72	126	0	319	5.36%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	4	14	25	35	52	46	0	176	2.96%
Pima	0	0	0	1	3	23	51	78	123	160	5	444	7.46%
Pinal	0	0	0	1	5	12	30	53	72	112	4	289	4.86%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	1	7	10	14	24	39	3	98	1.65%
Yavapai	2	0	4	2	15	27	50	70	93	118	0	381	6.40%
Yuma	0	1	7	5	14	41	43	102	122	173	5	513	8.62%
TOTAL	4	4	18	43	141	313	635	1,083	1,520	2,156	35	5,952	100.00%

Table 2.11. Juveniles Detained by County and Race, FY14

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	11	1	39	8	0	0	1	60	1.01%
Cochise	52	8	49	1	1	0	0	111	1.86%
Coconino	35	10	76	98	0	0	0	219	3.68%
Gila	16	0	51	19	0	0	0	86	1.44%
Graham	20	2	71	26	0	0	0	119	2.00%
Greenlee	6	0	11	0	0	0	3	20	0.34%
La Paz	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0.07%
Maricopa	1,340	635	933	157	16	16	16	3,113	52.30%
Mohave	52	12	238	15	1	0	1	319	5.36%
Navajo	24	3	79	68	0	1	1	176	2.96%
Pima	0	40	358	37	0	0	9	444	7.46%
Pinal	128	36	98	23	1	2	1	289	4.86%
Santa Cruz	91	0	6	0	0	0	1	98	1.65%
Yavapai	78	12	273	16	2	0	0	381	6.40%
Yuma	336	29	114	31	2	0	1	513	8.62%
TOTAL	2,191	788	2,397	499	23	20	34	5,952	100.00%



Note: The vertical axis does not start at zero.

DIVERSION

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were diverted more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Diversion is an alternative available to some juvenile offenders to avoid prosecution. Through diversion, a juvenile is given the opportunity to admit to the allegations contained in the referral and receive a consequence in lieu of the formal court process. Consequences can include unpaid community service work, fines or restitution, educational programming, rehabilitative programming, or counseling. If the juvenile successfully completes diversion, his/her obligation to the state (and victim when applicable) is satisfied and a petition is not filed. The outcome cannot be used against the juvenile in any further proceedings and there is no adjudication of incorrigibility or delinquency. If the juvenile is non-compliant with diversion, the referral is sent back to the County Attorney who may then decide to file a petition.

The County Attorney has sole discretion to divert prosecution and determine which offenses are eligible for diversion. The County Attorney or Juvenile Court may establish the community-based alternative programs used for diversion. A.R.S. §8-321 provides the statutory authority and requirements for diversion and are briefly summarized in the Notes section.³

In FY14, there were 12,286 juveniles diverted in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Over the last five years, the number of juveniles being diverted declined 34.6%, which coincides with the 34.9% decline in referrals. Of the juveniles diverted in FY14, 68.90% had no prior referrals and 61.55% had a misdemeanor as the most serious offense. As shown in **Table 3.1**, the majority of diverted juveniles originate from Maricopa County. In addition, most diverted juveniles are male, in their late teens, and White. The majority are also enrolled in school.

Table 3.1. Juveniles Diverted by County, FY14

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	35	0.28%
Cochise	386	3.14%
Coconino	307	2.50%
Gila	216	1.76%
Graham	70	0.57%
Greenlee	3	0.02%
La Paz	20	0.16%
Maricopa	5,977	48.65%
Mohave	397	3.23%
Navajo	62	0.50%
Pima	2,924	23.80%
Pinal	715	5.82%
Santa Cruz	121	0.98%
Yavapai	621	5.05%
Yuma	432	3.52%
TOTAL	12,286	100.00%

Table 3.2. Juveniles Diverted by Sex, FY14

SEX	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	7,807	63.54%
Female	4,479	36.46%
TOTAL	12,286	100.00%

Table 3.3. Juveniles Diverted by Age, FY14

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	44	0.36%
9	106	0.86%
10	177	1.44%
11	354	2.88%
12	742	6.04%
13	1,345	10.95%
14	1,964	15.99%
15	2,459	20.01%
16	2,674	21.76%
17	2,418	19.68%
Unknown	3	0.02%
TOTAL	12,286	100.00%

Table 3.4. Juveniles Diverted by Race, FY14

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	3,114	25.35%
African American	1,210	9.85%
White	6,778	55.17%
Native American	613	4.99%
Asian/Pacific Islander	114	0.93%
Other	34	0.28%
Unknown	423	3.44%
TOTAL	12,286	100.00%

Table 3.5. Juveniles Diverted by Education Status, FY14

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	6,562	53.41%
Not Enrolled	243	1.98%
Expelled	11	0.09%
Suspended	19	0.15%
Withdrawn	21	0.17%
Graduated	27	0.22%
GED Program	2	0.02%
Unknown	5,401	43.96%
TOTAL	12,286	100.00%

Table 3.6. Juveniles Diverted by Number of Prior Referrals, FY14

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	8,588	68.90%
1	2,434	19.81%
2	756	6.15%
3	246	2.00%
4	88	0.72%
5	57	0.46%
6	33	0.27%
7	25	0.20%
8 or more	59	0.48%
TOTAL	12,286	100.00%

Table 3.7. Juveniles Diverted by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY14

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	142	1.16%
Felonies Against Property	304	2.47%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	335	2.73%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	1,539	12.53%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	2,361	19.22%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	2,921	23.78%
Misdemeanors Against Property	3,163	25.74%
Status Offense	1,484	12.08%
Administrative	37	0.30%
TOTAL	12,286	100.00%

Table 3.8. Juveniles Diverted by Offense Class, FY14

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	2,952	24.03%
Misdemeanor	7,562	61.55%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	259	2.11%
Status	1,475	12.01%
Other	38	0.31%
TOTAL	12,286	100.00%

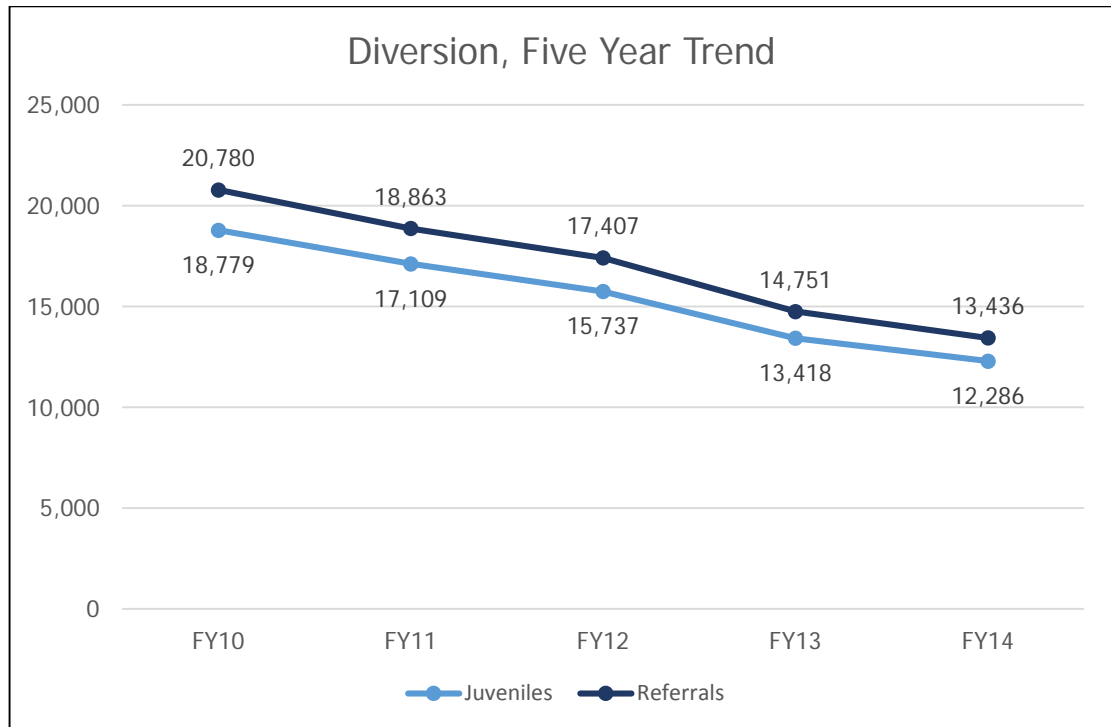
Table 3.9. Juveniles Diverted by County and Sex, FY14				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	17	48.57%	18	51.43%
Cochise	253	65.54%	133	34.46%
Coconino	188	61.24%	119	38.76%
Gila	140	64.81%	76	35.19%
Graham	36	51.43%	34	48.57%
Greenlee	1	33.33%	2	66.67%
La Paz	16	80.00%	4	20.00%
Maricopa	3,838	64.21%	2,139	35.79%
Mohave	256	64.48%	141	35.52%
Navajo	31	50.00%	31	50.00%
Pima	1,859	63.55%	1,065	36.42%
Pinal	461	64.48%	254	35.52%
Santa Cruz	78	64.46%	43	35.54%
Yavapai	393	63.29%	228	36.71%
Yuma	240	55.56%	192	44.44%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	7,807	63.54%	4,479	36.47%

In **Tables 3.9** through **3.11** county specific breakouts are presented. Navajo had the smallest proportion of diverted male juveniles (50%), while La Paz had the greatest proportion (80%). For all the counties, the majority of diverted juveniles were older teenagers. In most counties, White was the most frequent racial category.

Table 3.10. Juveniles Diverted by County and Age, FY14													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	13	9	7	0	35	0.28%
Cochise	1	4	8	9	30	36	63	84	68	82	1	386	3.14%
Coconino	0	3	5	6	23	32	51	59	68	60	0	307	2.50%
Gila	1	4	4	11	11	17	32	43	49	44	0	216	1.76%
Graham	0	1	0	2	5	7	11	11	18	15	0	70	0.57%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0.02%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	7	3	5	0	20	0.16%
Maricopa	11	30	55	135	285	617	999	1,302	1,384	1,157	2	5,977	48.65%
Mohave	2	4	10	14	28	49	81	65	70	74	0	397	3.23%
Navajo	0	2	1	0	2	4	13	16	11	13	0	62	0.50%
Pima	11	26	46	113	194	360	460	554	601	559	0	2,924	23.80%
Pinal	2	6	13	19	52	81	84	128	169	161	0	715	5.82%
Santa Cruz	0	1	1	4	5	11	15	23	34	27	0	121	0.98%
Yavapai	1	4	5	11	59	57	87	95	132	170	0	621	5.05%
Yuma	15	20	29	30	47	72	60	59	57	43	0	432	3.52%
TOTAL	44	106	177	354	742	1,345	1,964	2,459	2,674	2,418	3	12,286	100.00%

Table 3.11. Juveniles Diverted by County and Race, FY14

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	4	0	19	12	0	0	0	35	0.28%
Cochise	186	11	181	3	0	1	4	386	3.14%
Coconino	53	5	124	122	1	2	0	307	2.50%
Gila	54	2	133	15	8	0	4	216	1.76%
Graham	10	1	50	7	1	0	1	70	0.57%
Greenlee	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0.02%
La Paz	8	2	1	0	0	9	0	20	0.16%
Maricopa	1,997	807	2,754	197	50	18	154	5,977	48.65%
Mohave	33	8	343	12	1	0	0	397	3.23%
Navajo	7	2	28	25	0	0	0	62	0.50%
Pima	0	243	2,279	138	28	0	236	2,924	23.80%
Pinal	225	91	315	50	11	3	20	715	5.82%
Santa Cruz	115	0	5	0	0	0	1	121	0.98%
Yavapai	123	19	447	24	5	1	2	621	5.05%
Yuma	298	19	98	8	9	0	0	432	3.52%
TOTAL	3,114	1,210	6,778	613	114	34	423	12,286	100.00%



Court Processing

PETITIONS

DISMISSALS

PENALTY ONLY

STANDARD PROBATION

INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

PETITIONS

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who had more than one petition filed during the fiscal year, information from the first petition is reported. Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts reports petition data on delinquent and incorrigible youth only. Information on dependent youth can be found in the Administrative Office of the Courts, Dependent Children's Services Division's Annual Reports.

Only the County Attorney has the authority to send a juvenile case to court by filing a petition. A petition initiates the formal court hearing process by requiring the juvenile and his/her parent/guardian to attend formal hearings before the court to answer the allegations located in the petition. The County Attorney determines which allegations to include in the petition based on the evidence and elements of the alleged act.

Petitions counted in this section are for delinquent and incorrigible youth. A youth under the age of eighteen commits a delinquent act if that same act committed by an adult would be a criminal offense. An incorrigible youth commits an offense that would *not* be considered a crime if he or she were an adult and are often referred to as status offenses. Typically, incorrigible youth are juveniles who are habitually truant from school, have ran away from home, or violated curfew. In addition, juveniles who refuse to obey the reasonable and proper direction of their parents or guardians can be considered incorrigible.

If a juvenile is taken to detention and held, the filing of a petition must occur within 24 hours of admission to the detention facility (Rule 23C in the Arizona Rules of the Court). When the juvenile is not detained, the petition must be filed within 30 days of receipt of the referral unless time is waived for further investigation.

There were 9,032 juveniles with a petition filed during FY14. The relative rate of juveniles petitioned has been stable, staying around 34% of the juveniles referred. The average age of juveniles receiving a petition is just over 15 years

old and 75% of juveniles petitioned are between 15 and 17 years of age.

Table 4.1. Juveniles Petitioned by County, FY14

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	76	0.84%
Cochise	212	2.35%
Coconino	271	3.00%
Gila	179	1.98%
Graham	175	1.94%
Greenlee	45	0.50%
La Paz	11	0.12%
Maricopa	4,054	44.88%
Mohave	414	4.58%
Navajo	340	3.76%
Pima	1,341	14.85%
Pinal	611	6.76%
Santa Cruz	183	2.03%
Yavapai	447	4.95%
Yuma	673	7.45%
TOTAL	9,032	100.00%

Table 4.2. Juveniles Petitioned by Sex, FY14

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	6,914	76.55%
Female	2,118	23.45%
TOTAL	9,032	100.00%

Table 4.3. Juveniles Petitioned by Age, FY14

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	5	0.06%
9	19	0.21%
10	46	0.51%
11	124	1.37%
12	295	3.27%
13	653	7.23%
14	1,121	12.41%
15	1,759	19.48%
16	2,347	25.99%
17	2,648	29.32%
Unknown	15	0.17%
TOTAL	9,032	100.00%

Table 4.4. Juveniles Petitioned by Race, FY14

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	2,912	32.24%
African American	1,075	11.90%
White	3,109	34.42%
Native American	725	8.03%
Asian/Pacific Islander	60	0.66%
Other	13	0.14%
Unknown	1,138	12.60%
TOTAL	9,032	100.00%

Table 4.5. Juveniles Petitioned by Education Status, FY14

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	4,043	44.76%
Not Enrolled	767	8.49%
Expelled	58	0.64%
Suspended	85	0.94%
Withdrawn	141	1.56%
Graduated	57	0.63%
GED Program	15	0.17%
Unknown	3,866	42.08%
TOTAL	9,032	100.00%

Table 4.6. Juveniles Petitioned by Number of Prior Referrals, FY14

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	2,410	26.68%
1	1,388	15.37%
2	1,104	12.22%
3	813	9.00%
4	628	6.95%
5	527	5.83%
6	435	4.82%
7	330	3.65%
8 or more	1,397	15.47%
TOTAL	9,032	100.00%

Table 4.7. Juveniles Petitioned by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY14

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	943	10.44%
Felonies Against Property	1,303	14.43%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	2,244	24.84%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	1,106	12.25%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,361	15.07%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	985	10.91%
Misdemeanors Against Property	920	10.19%
Status Offense	137	1.52%
Administrative	33	0.37%
TOTAL	9,032	100.00%

Table 4.8. Juveniles Petitioned by Offense Class, FY14

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	4,135	45.78%
Misdemeanor	3,505	38.81%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	1,114	12.33%
Status	141	1.56%
Other	137	1.52%
TOTAL	9,032	100.00%

Table 4.9. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Sex, FY14

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	54	71.05%	22	28.95%
Cochise	152	71.70%	60	28.30%
Coconino	189	69.74%	82	30.26%
Gila	132	73.74%	47	26.26%
Graham	124	70.86%	51	29.14%
Greenlee	34	75.56%	11	24.44%
La Paz	10	90.91%	1	9.09%
Maricopa	3,226	79.58%	828	20.42%
Mohave	306	73.91%	108	26.09%
Navajo	230	67.65%	110	32.35%
Pima	1,022	76.21%	319	23.79%
Pinal	496	81.18%	115	18.82%
Santa Cruz	132	72.13%	51	27.87%
Yavapai	334	74.72%	113	25.28%
Yuma	473	70.28%	200	29.72%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	6,914	76.55%	2,118	23.45%

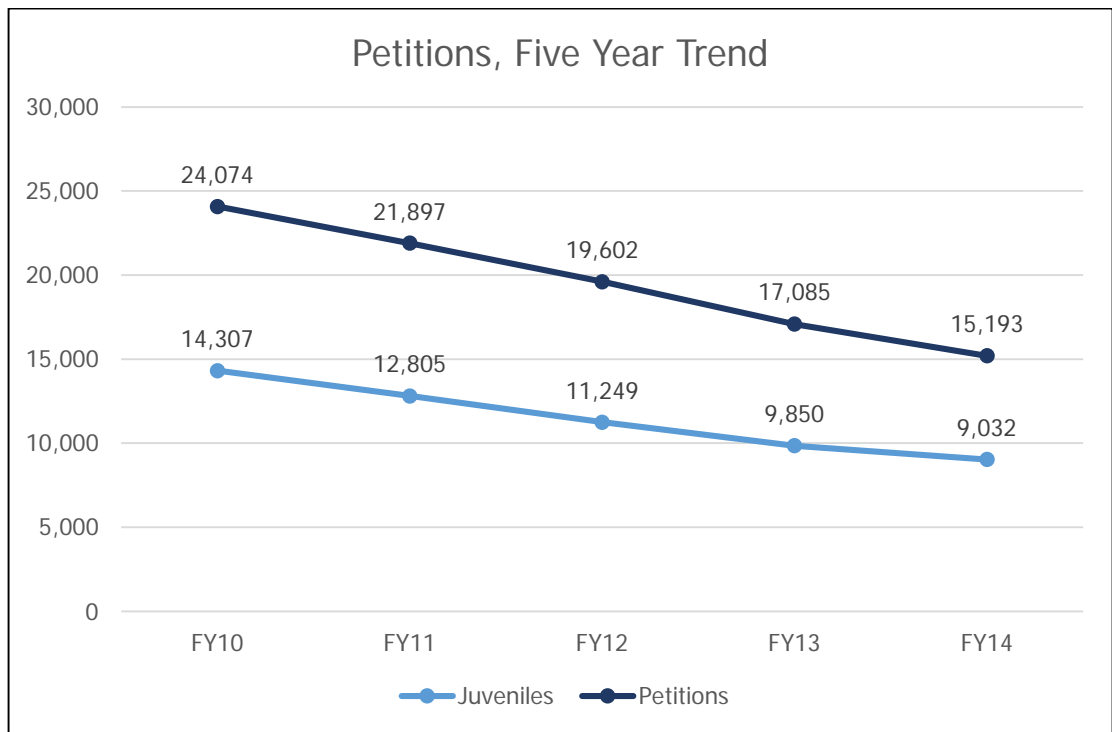
In Tables 4.9 through 4.11, sex, age, and race are presented by county. In all of the counties, the majority of juveniles with a petition filed were males in their late teens. In most counties, White was the most frequent racial category.

Table 4.10. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Age, FY14

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	1	0	0	2	6	7	13	23	24	0	76	0.84%
Cochise	0	0	0	6	12	19	22	45	52	56	0	212	2.35%
Coconino	1	0	0	3	4	18	32	49	88	76	0	271	3.00%
Gila	0	1	2	1	8	15	26	38	48	40	0	179	1.98%
Graham	0	0	2	2	9	34	20	34	34	40	0	175	1.94%
Greenlee	0	0	1	2	0	4	6	8	10	14	0	45	0.50%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	1	0	11	0.12%
Maricopa	1	1	8	54	107	236	465	773	1,076	1,329	4	4,054	44.88%
Mohave	1	2	6	11	24	35	61	86	91	97	0	414	4.58%
Navajo	0	0	1	3	8	32	44	80	89	83	0	340	3.76%
Pima	0	8	9	15	43	92	180	249	365	372	8	1,341	14.85%
Pinal	1	2	9	12	29	46	78	119	158	156	1	611	6.76%
Santa Cruz	0	1	0	2	4	10	23	26	57	58	2	183	2.03%
Yavapai	1	2	4	6	22	40	69	84	101	118	0	447	4.95%
Yuma	0	1	4	7	23	65	85	152	152	184	0	673	7.45%
TOTAL	5	19	46	124	295	653	1,121	1,759	2,347	2,648	15	9,032	100.00%

Table 4.11. Juveniles Petitioned by County and Race, FY14

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	10	1	56	6	1	0	2	76	0.84%
Cochise	92	15	104	0	1	0	0	212	2.35%
Coconino	43	9	87	131	0	1	0	271	3.00%
Gila	41	1	120	12	3	0	2	179	1.98%
Graham	33	6	104	31	0	0	1	175	1.94%
Greenlee	12	0	28	1	0	0	4	45	0.50%
La Paz	3	1	4	0	0	3	0	11	0.12%
Maricopa	1,619	756	1,415	201	33	7	23	4,054	44.88%
Mohave	53	13	327	19	1	0	1	414	4.58%
Navajo	40	6	160	129	0	1	4	340	3.76%
Pima	0	137	0	96	10	0	1,098	1,341	14.85%
Pinal	210	91	251	55	2	1	1	611	6.76%
Santa Cruz	175	0	7	0	0	0	1	183	2.03%
Yavapai	107	7	312	17	4	0	0	447	4.95%
Yuma	474	32	134	27	5	0	1	673	7.45%
TOTAL	2,912	1,075	3,109	725	60	13	1,138	9,032	100.00%



DISMISSALS

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who had more than one dismissal during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Petitions or charges within a petition can be dismissed by a judge. A dismissal means further consideration or hearings regarding the petition or charge are terminated and no further formal action is taken. Dismissals can be either with prejudice (cannot be refiled) or without prejudice (can be refiled).

Dismissal of a petition can occur during the advisory or adjudication stages. It is possible for a petition to be dismissed due to a lack of evidence during either of these hearings. Similarly, a juvenile could have more than one charge/count pending. In this situation, the juvenile's attorney could initiate a process with the County Attorney resulting in dismissal of one charge while receiving a disposition (i.e., penalty only, probation, JIPS, or commitment to ADJC) on another charge. Dismissals can also take place as an agreement in court to extend unfulfilled diversion conditions. Upon completion of the conditions, the dismissal stops any further prosecution. Cases can also be dismissed when transferred to another jurisdiction prior to adjudication or by the County Attorney filing a motion to dismiss due to a victims request, lack of cooperation or availability of witnesses, or unreasonable likelihood of adjudication.

In juvenile cases, when a petition is not adjudicated prior to the juvenile's eighteenth birthday, a dismissal is processed after the eighteenth birthday and a determination is made as to what further action, if any, is to be taken in the case.

Only juveniles with a dismissed petition are included in this section. In FY14, roughly 32.6% of petitions filed had a disposition of dismissed, which equates to 12.5% of all referrals.

Table 5.1. Juveniles with Dismissals by County, FY14

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	46	1.16%
Cochise	48	1.21%
Coconino	98	2.46%
Gila	65	1.63%
Graham	37	0.93%
Greenlee	21	0.53%
La Paz	11	0.28%
Maricopa	2,356	59.21%
Mohave	130	3.27%
Navajo	107	2.69%
Pima	507	12.74%
Pinal	204	5.13%
Santa Cruz	71	1.78%
Yavapai	122	3.07%
Yuma	156	3.92%
TOTAL	3,979	100.00%

Table 5.2. Juveniles with Dismissals by Sex, FY14

Male	2,866	72.03%
Female	1,113	27.97%
TOTAL	3,979	100.00%

Table 5.3. Juveniles with Dismissals by Age, FY14

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	12	0.30%
10	16	0.40%
11	42	1.06%
12	100	2.51%
13	222	5.58%
14	441	11.08%
15	744	18.70%
16	994	24.98%
17	1,182	29.71%
Unknown	226	5.68%
TOTAL	3,979	100.00%

Table 5.4. Juveniles with Dismissals by Race, FY14

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,147	28.83%
African American	469	11.79%
White	1,994	50.11%
Native American	252	6.33%
Asian/Pacific Islander	28	0.70%
Other	15	0.38%
Unknown	74	1.86%
TOTAL	3,979	100.00%

Table 5.5. Juveniles with Dismissals by Education Status, FY14

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	1,731	43.50%
Not Enrolled	300	7.54%
Expelled	24	0.60%
Suspended	37	0.93%
Withdrawn	51	1.28%
Graduated	29	0.73%
GED Program	10	0.25%
Unknown	1,797	45.16%
TOTAL	3,979	100.00%

Table 5.6. Juveniles with Dismissals by Number of Prior Referrals, FY14

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1,399	35.16%
1	653	16.41%
2	472	11.86%
3	327	8.22%
4	263	6.61%
5	186	4.67%
6	141	3.54%
7	108	2.71%
8 or more	430	10.81%
TOTAL	3,979	100.00%

Table 5.7. Juveniles with Dismissals by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY14

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	200	5.03%
Felonies Against Property	278	6.99%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	583	14.65%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	423	10.63%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	462	11.61%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,063	26.72%
Misdemeanors Against Property	486	12.21%
Status Offense	444	11.16%
Administrative	40	1.01%
TOTAL	3,979	100.00%

Table 5.8. Juveniles with Dismissals by Offense Class, FY14

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	1,051	26.41%
Misdemeanor	1,979	49.74%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	451	11.33%
Status	444	11.16%
Other	54	1.36%
TOTAL	3,979	100.00%

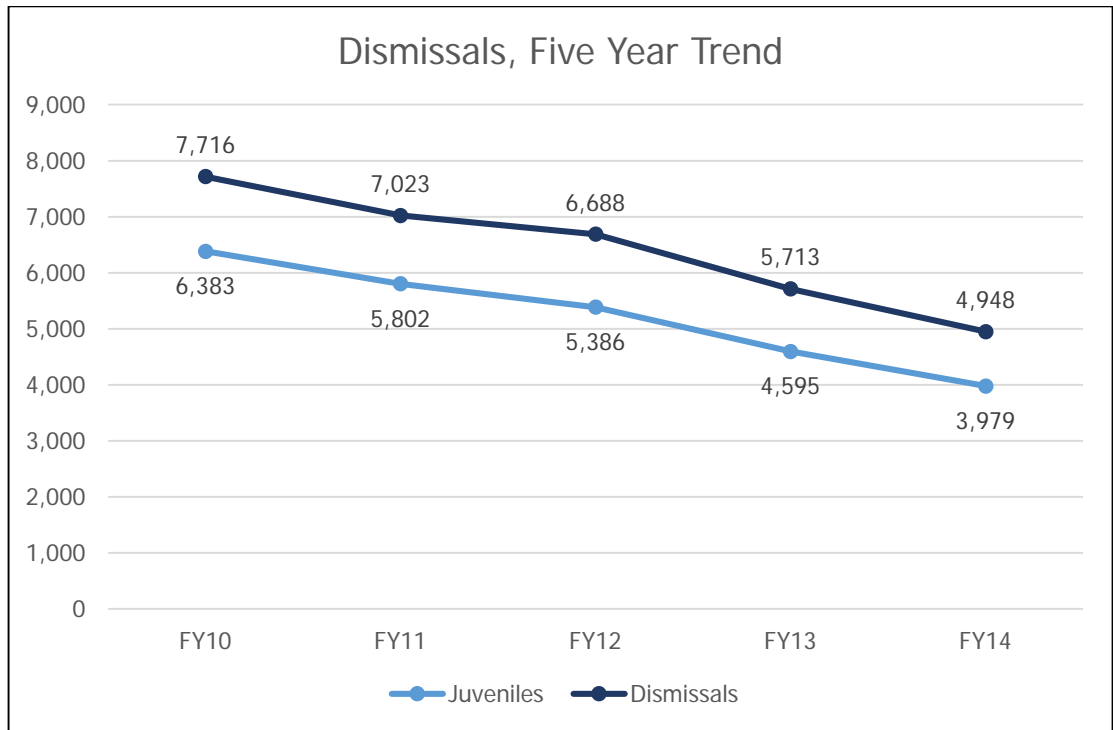
Table 5.9. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Sex, FY14				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	25	54.35%	21	45.65%
Cochise	34	70.83%	14	29.17%
Coconino	73	74.49%	25	25.51%
Gila	44	67.69%	21	32.31%
Graham	25	67.57%	12	32.43%
Greenlee	17	80.95%	4	19.05%
La Paz	10	90.91%	1	9.09%
Maricopa	1,693	71.86%	663	28.14%
Mohave	88	67.69%	42	32.31%
Navajo	76	71.03%	31	28.97%
Pima	371	73.18%	136	26.82%
Pinal	159	77.94%	45	22.06%
Santa Cruz	48	67.61%	23	32.39%
Yavapai	91	74.59%	31	25.41%
Yuma	112	71.79%	44	28.21%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	2,866	72.03%	1,113	27.97%

In **Tables 5.9** through **5.11**, county specific breakdowns by sex, age, and race are presented. Across all of the counties, the majority of juveniles with dismissals were males in their late teens. White was the most frequent racial category; however, Hispanic and Native American were the leading category in some counties.

Table 5.10. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Age, FY14													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	1	0	4	0	0	7	7	18	6	3	46	1.16%
Cochise	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	9	14	14	0	48	1.21%
Coconino	0	1	0	1	3	4	10	12	38	26	3	98	2.46%
Gila	0	0	2	2	2	3	11	13	14	17	1	65	1.63%
Graham	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	9	6	8	4	37	0.93%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	6	4	3	0	21	0.53%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	2	3	1	11	0.28%
Maricopa	0	2	4	13	42	113	246	451	596	773	116	2,356	59.21%
Mohave	0	2	2	0	7	6	20	22	24	43	4	130	3.27%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	23	33	21	10	107	2.69%
Pima	0	3	4	8	19	41	59	94	124	129	26	507	12.74%
Pinal	0	0	0	2	6	9	17	37	44	53	36	204	5.13%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	1	0	4	15	6	13	24	8	71	1.78%
Yavapai	0	0	4	2	8	12	13	21	23	30	9	122	3.07%
Yuma	0	3	0	4	7	10	21	33	41	32	5	156	3.92%
TOTAL	0	12	16	42	100	222	441	744	994	1,182	226	3,979	100.00%

Table 5.11. Juveniles with Dismissals by County and Race, FY14

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	3	0	24	17	0	0	2	46	1.16%
Cochise	17	2	28	0	1	0	0	48	1.21%
Coconino	16	4	29	48	0	1	0	98	2.46%
Gila	15	0	47	3	0	0	0	65	1.63%
Graham	8	1	24	4	0	0	0	37	0.93%
Greenlee	6	0	13	0	0	0	2	21	0.53%
La Paz	3	1	4	0	0	3	0	11	0.28%
Maricopa	763	373	1,063	79	16	9	53	2,356	59.21%
Mohave	14	6	101	7	1	0	1	130	3.27%
Navajo	18	1	60	25	0	1	2	107	2.69%
Pima	0	42	408	36	7	0	14	507	12.74%
Pinal	70	31	79	22	1	1	0	204	5.13%
Santa Cruz	68	1	2	0	0	0	0	71	1.78%
Yavapai	32	0	84	5	1	0	0	122	3.07%
Yuma	114	7	28	6	1	0	0	156	3.92%
TOTAL	1,147	469	1,994	252	28	15	74	3,979	100.00%



PENALTY ONLY

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who received a penalty only disposition more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Adjudicated juveniles may receive a disposition of penalty only. Penalties may include, but are not limited to, fines, community restitution, and/or participation in various treatment programs. Juveniles with dispositions of penalty only are not assigned to a diversion program nor are they placed on Standard Probation, JIPS, or committed to ADJC.

Over the past five years, the number of penalty only dispositions has fluctuated. FY14 had the greatest number of dispositions to penalty only, 440 juveniles.

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of youth across counties in Arizona. Pima County had the greatest number of penalty only dispositions. The majority of juveniles receiving a penalty only disposition were male, in their late teens, and White.

Table 6.1. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County, FY14

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	13	2.95%
Coconino	8	1.82%
Gila	3	0.68%
Graham	11	2.50%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	160	36.36%
Mohave	2	0.45%
Navajo	12	2.73%
Pima	172	39.09%
Pinal	20	4.55%
Santa Cruz	5	1.14%
Yavapai	2	0.45%
Yuma	32	7.27%
TOTAL	440	100.00%

Table 6.2. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Sex, FY14

SEX	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	327	74.32%
Female	113	25.68%
TOTAL	440	100.00%

Table 6.3. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Age, FY14

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	1	0.23%
12	4	0.91%
13	11	2.50%
14	20	4.55%
15	45	10.23%
16	77	17.50%
17	248	56.36%
Unknown	34	7.73%
TOTAL	440	100.00%

Table 6.4. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Race, FY14

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	83	18.86%
African American	45	10.23%
White	252	57.27%
Native American	45	10.23%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	1.59%
Other	1	0.23%
Unknown	7	1.59%
TOTAL	440	100.00%

Table 6.5. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Education Status, FY14

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	104	23.64%
Not Enrolled	12	2.73%
Expelled	1	0.23%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	3	0.68%
Graduated	2	0.45%
GED Program	1	0.23%
Unknown	317	75.05%
TOTAL	440	100.00%

Table 6.6. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Number of Prior Referrals, FY14

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	79	17.95%
1	55	12.50%
2	39	8.86%
3	31	7.05%
4	41	9.32%
5	34	7.73%
6	22	5.00%
7	22	5.00%
8 or more	117	26.59%
TOTAL	440	100.00%

Table 6.7. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY14

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	9	2.05%
Felonies Against Property	22	5.00%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	158	35.91%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	31	7.05%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	58	13.18%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	107	24.32%
Misdemeanors Against Property	51	11.59%
Status Offense	2	0.45%
Administrative	2	0.45%
TOTAL	440	100.00%

Table 6.8. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by Offense Class, FY14

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	97	22.05%
Misdemeanor	205	46.59%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	134	30.45%
Status	2	0.45%
Other	2	0.45%
TOTAL	440	100.00%

Table 6.9. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Sex, FY14

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	7	53.85%	6	46.15%
Coconino	5	62.50%	3	37.50%
Gila	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	9	81.82%	2	18.18%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	114	71.25%	46	28.75%
Mohave	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	8	66.67%	4	33.33%
Pima	134	77.91%	38	22.09%
Pinal	14	70.00%	6	30.00%
Santa Cruz	2	40.00%	3	60.00%
Yavapai	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
Yuma	28	87.50%	4	12.50%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	327	74.32%	113	25.68%

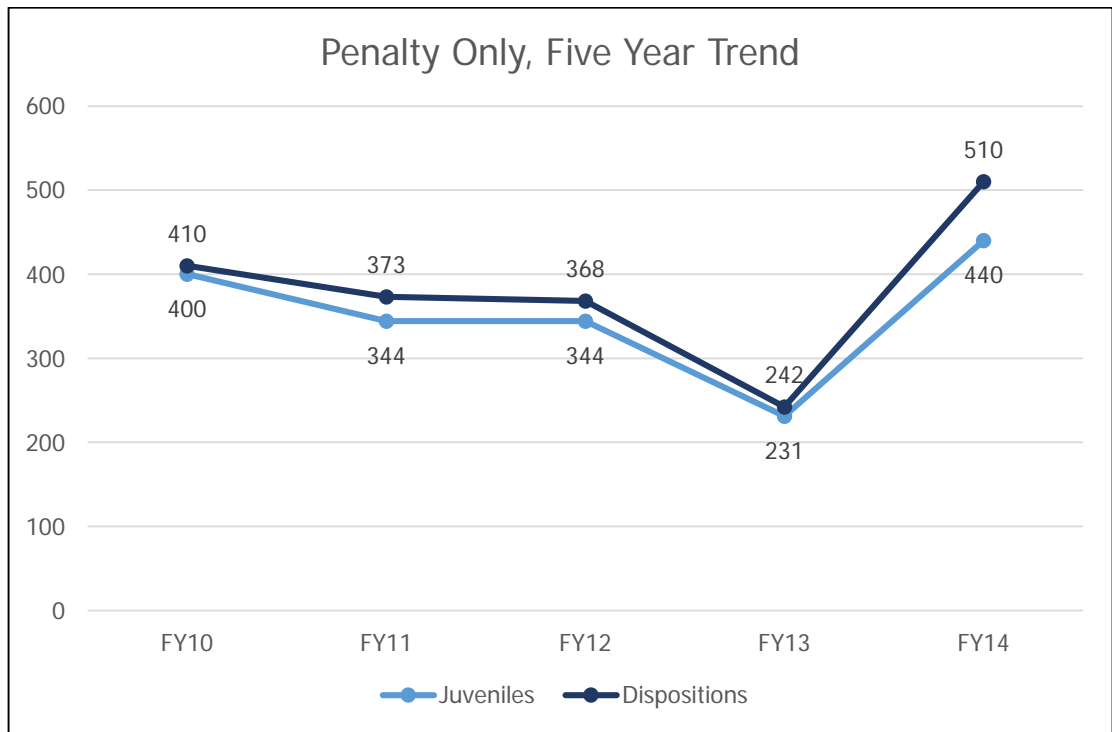
Tables 6.9 through 6.11 provide county breakdowns by sex, age, and race. Consistent across the counties, males in their late teens accounted for the majority of juveniles with a penalty only disposition. In every county but Yuma, White was the most common racial category. In Yuma, Hispanic was the leading category.

Table 6.10. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Age, FY14

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	6	0	13	2.95%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	8	1.82%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0.68%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	4	0	11	2.50%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	23	113	10	160	36.36%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.45%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	6	0	12	2.73%
Pima	0	0	0	1	2	3	8	22	36	78	22	172	39.09%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	2	11	0	20	4.55%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	1.14%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0.45%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	22	1	32	7.27%
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	4	11	20	45	77	248	34	440	100.00%

Table 6.11. Juveniles Disposed to Penalty Only by County and Race, FY14

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	4	1	8	0	0	0	0	13	2.95%
Coconino	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	8	1.82%
Gila	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.68%
Graham	2	0	7	2	0	0	0	11	2.50%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	47	21	75	14	2	1	0	160	36.36%
Mohave	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.45%
Navajo	2	0	4	6	0	0	0	12	2.73%
Pima	0	22	132	10	0	0	7	172	39.09%
Pinal	3	1	12	4	1	0	0	20	4.55%
Santa Cruz	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1.14%
Yavapai	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.45%
Yuma	20	0	5	3	4	0	0	32	7.27%
TOTAL	83	45	252	45	7	1	7	440	100.00%



STANDARD PROBATION

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were placed on standard probation more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

After adjudication, a juvenile may be disposed to probation. Probation allows the juvenile to remain in the community contingent on compliance with certain conditions. The core tenets of juvenile probation are: protection of the community, the belief that youth can make positive changes in their behavior, fostering law-abiding behavior, restitution to victims and society for the wrongs committed against them, preservation of the best interest of the child, and stability of the family unit.

Each juvenile on probation receives a treatment plan addressing their individual risks and needs. However, standard conditions apply to all probation cases, which include such things as obey the law and rules set forth by parents, guardians, and probation officer, notify Probation of any change of residence, pay restitution, fines and fees, attend school or work, submit to search and seizure of person or property by an officer, drug test, abide by set curfews, do not associate with anyone violating the law, do not own or using a firearm or deadly weapon, and perform community service hours as ordered. Special conditions can also be ordered such as Gang, Mental Health, or Sex Offender conditions.

Throughout a probation term, the probation and/or surveillance officer monitors the juvenile's compliance and case plan progress. The probation officer works closely with the juvenile, family members, and members of the community such as teachers, victims, treatment providers and others involved in the life of the juvenile. If the youth does not comply with conditions and/or continues violating the law, the probation officer may refer the juvenile back to court. The court may then impose more strict liberty restrictions, including detention, placement on JIPS, or commitment to

the ADJC. In FY14, 4,929 juveniles were given a disposition of standard probation.

Table 7.1. Standard Probation by County, FY14

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	43	0.87%
Cochise	79	1.60%
Coconino	134	2.72%
Gila	99	2.01%
Graham	122	2.48%
Greenlee	34	0.69%
La Paz	15	0.30%
Maricopa	2,586	52.47%
Mohave	243	4.93%
Navajo	227	4.61%
Pima	546	11.08%
Pinal	230	4.67%
Santa Cruz	82	1.66%
Yavapai	214	4.34%
Yuma	275	5.58%
TOTAL	4,929	100.00%

Table 7.2. Standard Probation by Sex, FY14

Male	3,798	77.07%
Female	1,131	22.95%
TOTAL	4,929	100.00%

Table 7.3. Standard Probation by Age, FY14

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	1	0.02%
10	2	0.04%
11	22	0.45%
12	98	1.99%
13	273	5.54%
14	579	11.75%
15	964	19.56%
16	1,335	27.08%
17	1,642	33.31%
Unknown	13	0.26%
TOTAL	4,929	100.00%

Table 7.4. Standard Probation by Race, FY14

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	1,599	32.44%
African American	531	10.77%
White	2,332	47.31%
Native American	401	8.14%
Asian/Pacific Islander	35	0.71%
Other	5	0.10%
Unknown	26	0.53%
TOTAL	4,929	100.00%

Table 7.5. Standard Probation by Education Status, FY14

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	2,142	43.46%
Not Enrolled	496	10.06%
Expelled	36	0.73%
Suspended	42	0.85%
Withdrawn	113	2.29%
Graduated	43	0.87%
GED Program	4	0.08%
Unknown	2,053	41.65%
TOTAL	4,929	100.00%

Table 7.6. Standard Probation by Number of Prior Referrals, FY14

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1,209	24.53%
1	863	17.51%
2	733	14.87%
3	578	11.73%
4	394	7.99%
5	330	6.70%
6	232	4.71%
7	156	3.16%
8 or more	434	8.81%
TOTAL	4,929	100.00%

Table 7.7. Standard Probation by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY14

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	568	11.52%
Felonies Against Property	826	16.76%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1,072	21.75%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	453	9.19%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	907	18.40%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	555	11.26%
Misdemeanors Against Property	443	8.99%
Status Offense	23	0.47%
Administrative	82	1.66%
TOTAL	4,929	100.00%

Table 7.8. Standard Probation by Offense Class, FY14

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	2,592	52.59%
Misdemeanor	1,627	33.01%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	607	12.31%
Status	22	0.45%
Other	81	1.64%
TOTAL	4,929	100.00%

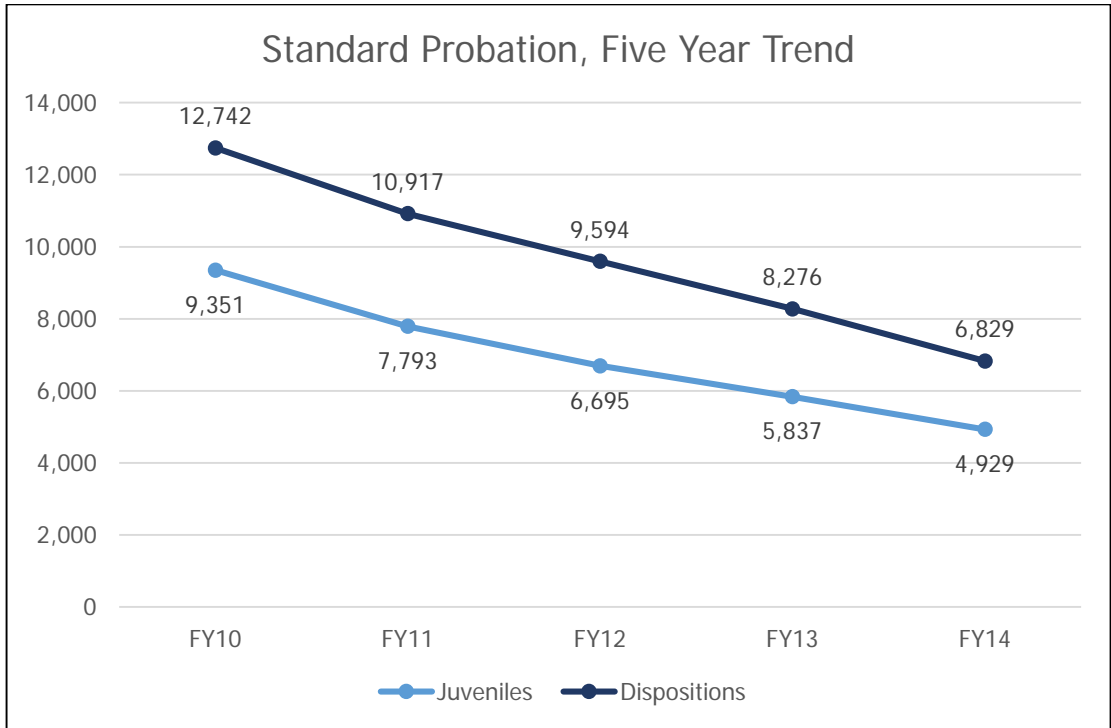
Table 7.9. Standard Probation by County and Sex, FY14				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	34	79.07%	9	20.93%
Cochise	54	68.35%	25	31.65%
Coconino	88	65.67%	46	34.33%
Gila	71	71.72%	28	28.28%
Graham	83	68.03%	39	31.97%
Greenlee	26	76.47%	8	23.53%
La Paz	12	80.00%	3	20.00%
Maricopa	2,071	80.09%	515	19.91%
Mohave	167	68.72%	76	31.28%
Navajo	161	70.93%	66	29.07%
Pima	429	78.57%	117	21.43%
Pinal	184	80.00%	46	20.00%
Santa Cruz	65	79.27%	17	20.73%
Yavapai	159	74.30%	55	25.70%
Yuma	194	70.55%	81	29.45%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	3,798	77.05%	1,131	22.95%

Tables 7.9 through 7.11 provide county breakdowns by sex, age, and race. In all of the counties, the majority of juveniles disposed to standard probation were males in their late teens. The most frequent racial category varied from county by White, Hispanic, and Native American.

Table 7.10. Standard Probation by County and Age, FY14													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	9	10	15	0	43	0.87%
Cochise	0	0	0	3	6	12	5	18	21	14	0	79	1.60%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	2	4	17	25	46	40	0	134	2.72%
Gila	0	1	0	1	4	8	16	23	24	22	0	99	2.01%
Graham	0	0	0	1	6	20	18	22	28	27	0	122	2.48%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	5	7	12	0	34	0.69%
La Paz	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	5	5	0	15	0.30%
Maricopa	0	0	0	5	37	94	260	478	708	999	5	2,586	52.47%
Mohave	0	0	1	5	12	21	36	57	47	62	2	243	4.93%
Navajo	0	0	0	3	5	23	27	54	54	61	0	227	4.61%
Pima	0	0	0	1	12	33	75	97	168	156	4	546	11.08%
Pinal	0	0	0	3	7	12	23	41	67	76	1	230	4.67%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	3	2	12	12	29	24	0	82	1.66%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	2	12	36	47	55	61	1	214	4.34%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	2	27	38	74	66	68	0	275	5.58%
TOTAL	0	1	2	22	98	273	579	964	1,335	1,642	13	4,929	100.00%

Table 7.11. Standard Probation by County and Race, FY14

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	4	0	28	8	1	0	2	43	0.87%
Cochise	27	9	43	0	0	0	0	79	1.60%
Coconino	21	6	48	59	0	0	0	134	2.72%
Gila	22	0	66	8	1	0	2	99	2.01%
Graham	19	1	74	27	0	0	1	122	2.48%
Greenlee	10	0	21	1	0	0	2	34	0.69%
La Paz	4	2	8	0	0	1	0	15	0.30%
Maricopa	1,016	403	1,003	125	24	4	11	2,586	52.47%
Mohave	40	7	180	14	0	0	2	243	4.93%
Navajo	31	4	111	80	0	0	1	227	4.61%
Pima	0	48	450	39	5	0	4	546	11.08%
Pinal	90	31	86	21	2	0	0	230	4.67%
Santa Cruz	77	0	5	0	0	0	0	82	1.66%
Yavapai	49	4	154	6	1	0	0	214	4.34%
Yuma	189	16	55	13	1	0	1	275	5.58%
TOTAL	1,599	531	2,332	401	35	5	26	4,929	100.00%



INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth were placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

For youth in need of a higher level of supervision and more structured programming, a judge can dispose them to Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS). The JIPS program was enacted into law in 1987 with the intention of providing an alternative to commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). JIPS is a less costly alternative to ADJC, yet provides a greater level of supervision than standard probation.

JIPS differs from standard probation in the increased frequency of face-to-face contacts between the juvenile and the JIPS officer, requirement to actively participate in 32 hours of structured activities per week, liberty restrictions concerning unsupervised time out of the home, and random drug testing. JIPS probation and surveillance officers also have lower caseload ratios than standard due to the increased contact requirements.

In FY14, the number of juveniles placed on JIPS was 1,089. The rate of juveniles petitioned who end up disposed to JIPS has remained stable at around 12% of the juveniles petitioned.

Table 8.1. JIPS by County, FY14

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	5	0.46%
Cochise	49	4.50%
Coconino	64	5.88%
Gila	29	2.66%
Graham	13	1.19%
Greenlee	8	0.73%
La Paz	1	0.09%
Maricopa	405	37.19%
Mohave	62	5.69%
Navajo	45	4.13%
Pima	83	7.62%
Pinal	83	7.62%
Santa Cruz	20	1.84%
Yavapai	78	7.16%
Yuma	144	13.22%
TOTAL	1,089	100.00%

Table 8.2. JIPS by Sex, FY14

SEX	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	936	85.95%
Female	153	14.05%
TOTAL	1,089	100.00%

Table 8.3. JIPS by Age, FY14

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	4	0.37%
12	4	0.37%
13	35	3.21%
14	103	9.46%
15	204	18.73%
16	317	29.11%
17	416	38.20%
Unknown	6	0.55%
TOTAL	1,089	100.00%

Table 6.4. JIPS by Race, FY14

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	462	42.42%
African American	111	10.19%
White	428	39.30%
Native American	81	7.44%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	2	0.18%
Unknown	5	0.46%
TOTAL	1,089	100.00%

Table 8.5. JIPS by Education Status, FY14

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	535	49.13%
Not Enrolled	138	12.67%
Expelled	12	1.10%
Suspended	22	2.02%
Withdrawn	28	2.57%
Graduated	15	1.38%
GED Program	7	0.64%
Unknown	332	30.49%
TOTAL	1,089	100.00%

Table 8.6. JIPS by Number of Prior Referrals, FY14

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	69	6.34%
1	53	4.87%
2	72	6.61%
3	75	6.89%
4	98	9.00%
5	98	9.00%
6	110	10.10%
7	89	8.17%
8 or more	425	39.03%
TOTAL	1,089	100.00%

Table 6.7. JIPS by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY14

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	135	12.40%
Felonies Against Property	187	17.17%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	562	51.61%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	33	3.03%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	88	8.08%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	42	3.86%
Misdemeanors Against Property	28	2.57%
Status Offense	2	0.18%
Administrative	12	1.10%
TOTAL	1,089	100.00%

Table 8.8. JIPS by Offense Class, FY14

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	508	46.65%
Misdemeanor	183	16.80%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	384	35.26%
Status	2	0.18%
Other	12	1.10%
TOTAL	1,089	100.00%

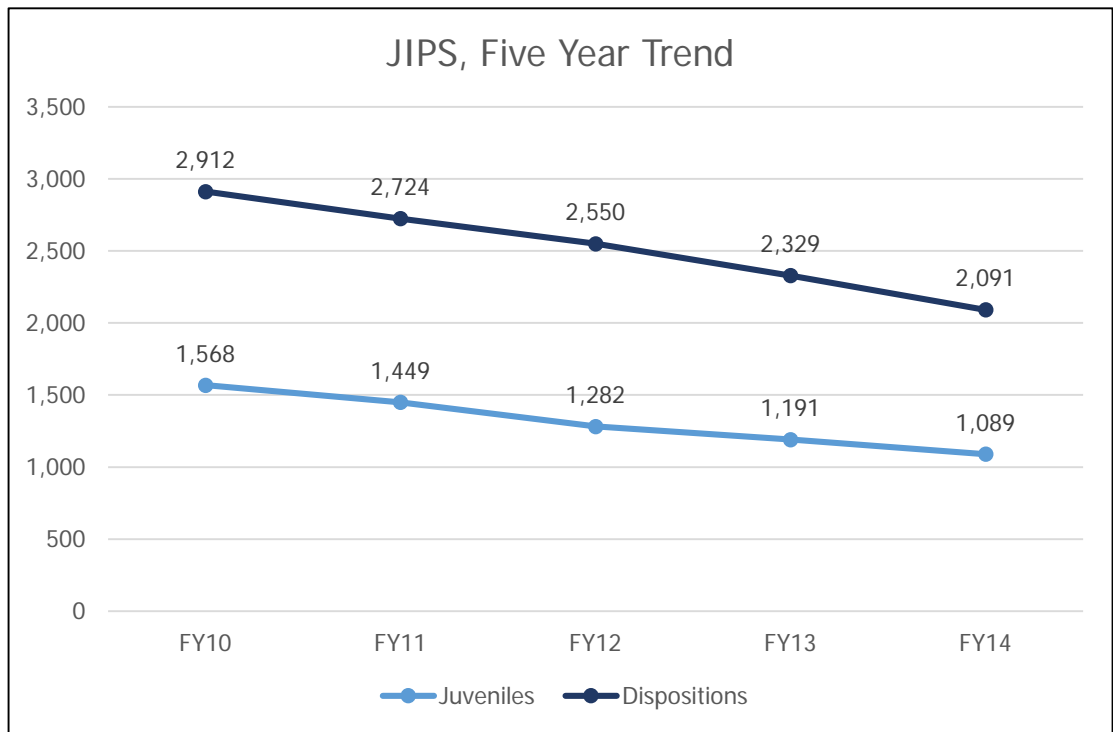
Table 8.9. JIPS by County and Sex, FY14				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	4	80.00%	1	20.00%
Cochise	38	77.55%	11	22.45%
Coconino	53	82.81%	11	17.19%
Gila	22	75.86%	7	24.14%
Graham	8	61.54%	5	38.46%
Greenlee	5	62.50%	3	37.50%
La Paz	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	372	91.85%	33	8.15%
Mohave	53	85.48%	9	14.52%
Navajo	39	86.67%	6	13.33%
Pima	75	90.36%	8	9.64%
Pinal	74	89.16%	9	10.84%
Santa Cruz	15	75.00%	5	25.00%
Yavapai	67	85.90%	11	14.10%
Yuma	110	76.39%	34	23.61%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	936	85.95%	153	14.05%

In **Tables 8.9** through **8.11** demographic variables by each county are presented. Overall, juveniles on JIPS tend to be males in their late teens. The most frequent racial category ranged from White, Hispanic, and Native American.

Table 8.10. JIPS by County and Age, FY14													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	5	0.46%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	11	16	17	0	49	4.50%
Coconino	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	5	23	24	0	64	5.88%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	6	12	0	29	2.66%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	4	0	13	1.19%
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	8	0.73%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.09%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	8	35	64	130	168	0	405	37.19%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	13	20	21	1	62	5.69%
Navajo	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	9	16	10	0	45	4.13%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	23	21	20	2	83	7.62%
Pinal	0	0	0	1	1	3	10	21	20	26	1	83	7.62%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	11	0	20	1.84%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	16	21	27	0	78	7.16%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	24	34	70	2	144	13.22%
TOTAL	0	0	0	4	4	35	103	204	317	416	6	1,089	100.00%

Table 8.11. JIPS by County and Race, FY14

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0.46%
Cochise	22	2	25	0	0	0	0	49	4.50%
Coconino	11	3	19	31	0	0	0	64	5.88%
Gila	7	0	21	1	0	0	0	29	2.66%
Graham	1	0	11	1	0	0	0	13	1.19%
Greenlee	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	8	0.73%
La Paz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.09%
Maricopa	216	81	86	18	0	2	2	405	37.19%
Mohave	9	2	49	2	0	0	0	62	5.69%
Navajo	8	0	23	14	0	0	0	45	4.13%
Pima	0	9	70	4	0	0	0	83	7.62%
Pinal	35	7	38	2	0	0	1	83	7.62%
Santa Cruz	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1.84%
Yavapai	20	3	52	3	0	0	0	78	7.16%
Yuma	109	4	26	4	0	0	1	144	13.22%
TOTAL	462	111	428	81	0	2	5	1,089	100.00%



Additional Topics

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)

ADJC & AOC COMPARISON

PATHWAYS TO ADULT COURT

Direct Filings in Adult Court

Transferred to Adult Court

JUVENILE FEMALES

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS (ADJC)

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were committed or awarded to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first instance is reported.

Disposition of a juvenile to the ADJC is governed by statute and the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration. Arizona Revised Statutes §8-342 (A) provides "A child under the age of eight years shall not be committed to the department of juvenile corrections nor shall a dependent or incorrigible child be awarded to the department of juvenile corrections." Arizona Revised Statutes §8-246(C), as amended, mandates: 1) the use of risk and needs assessment to determine appropriate disposition of juveniles; 2) development of commitment guidelines for use by juvenile court judges for dispositions of juveniles to the ADJC; and 3) development of length of stay guidelines consistent with treatment and public safety concerns.

The primary purpose of the commitment guidelines is to define factors the court must consider, in addition to other relevant facts, when committing youth to the care and custody of the ADJC. The legislative intent was to reserve commitment to juveniles whom the court believes are in need of placement in a secure care facility for the protection of the public and whom are unsuitable for JIPS.

The commitment guidelines revised and adopted in July, 2001 and documented in the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration Part 6, Chapter 3, Section 6-304 can be found in the Notes section.⁴

Table 9.1 includes all juveniles who were disposed to the Juvenile Department of Corrections during FY14, which totals 471 juveniles. Commitments have been declining since a historical high of 1,670 in FY98.

This year, commitments decreased by 1.7% from the previous fiscal year. Roughly, 49.04% of the juveniles were committed for obstruction of justice offenses such as probation and parole violations; however, the most severe offense is generally not the only consideration in the commitment (i.e., prior offense history, prior placement, risk to the community and need for a more secure placement). In addition, 54.78% of the juveniles committed to the ADJC had eight or more prior referrals suggesting that the majority are chronic offenders.

Table 9.1. Juvenile Corrections by County, FY14

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	1	0.21%
Cochise	36	7.64%
Coconino	20	4.25%
Gila	10	2.12%
Graham	8	1.70%
Greenlee	2	0.42%
La Paz	2	0.42%
Maricopa	241	51.17%
Mohave	27	5.73%
Navajo	5	1.06%
Pima	32	6.79%
Pinal	32	6.79%
Santa Cruz	11	2.34%
Yavapai	17	3.61%
Yuma	27	5.73%
TOTAL	471	100.00%

Table 9.2. Juvenile Corrections by Sex, FY14

Male	419	88.96%
Female	52	11.04%
TOTAL	471	100.00%

Table 9.3. Juvenile Corrections by Age, FY14

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	3	0.64%
14	29	6.16%
15	79	16.77%
16	137	29.09%
17	223	47.35%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	471	100.00%

Table 9.6. Juvenile Corrections by Number of Prior Referrals, FY14

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	35	7.43%
1	15	3.18%
2	24	5.10%
3	17	3.61%
4	29	6.16%
5	30	6.37%
6	26	5.52%
7	37	7.86%
8 or more	258	54.78%
TOTAL	471	100.00%

Table 9.4. Juvenile Corrections by Race, FY14

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	206	43.74%
African American	57	12.10%
White	172	36.52%
Native American	31	6.58%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.21%
Other	1	0.21%
Unknown	3	0.64%
TOTAL	471	100.00%

Table 9.7. Juvenile Corrections by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY14

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	65	13.80%
Felonies Against Property	73	15.50%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	231	49.04%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	11	2.34%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	43	9.13%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	26	5.52%
Misdemeanors Against Property	14	2.97%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	8	1.70%
TOTAL	471	100.00%

Table 9.5. Juvenile Corrections by Education Status, FY14

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	148	31.42%
Not Enrolled	53	11.25%
Expelled	7	1.49%
Suspended	7	1.49%
Withdrawn	4	0.85%
Graduated	8	1.70%
GED Program	7	1.49%
Unknown	237	50.32%
TOTAL	471	100.00%

Table 9.8. Juvenile Corrections by Offense Class, FY14

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	214	45.44%
Misdemeanor	66	14.01%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	191	40.55%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	471	100.00%

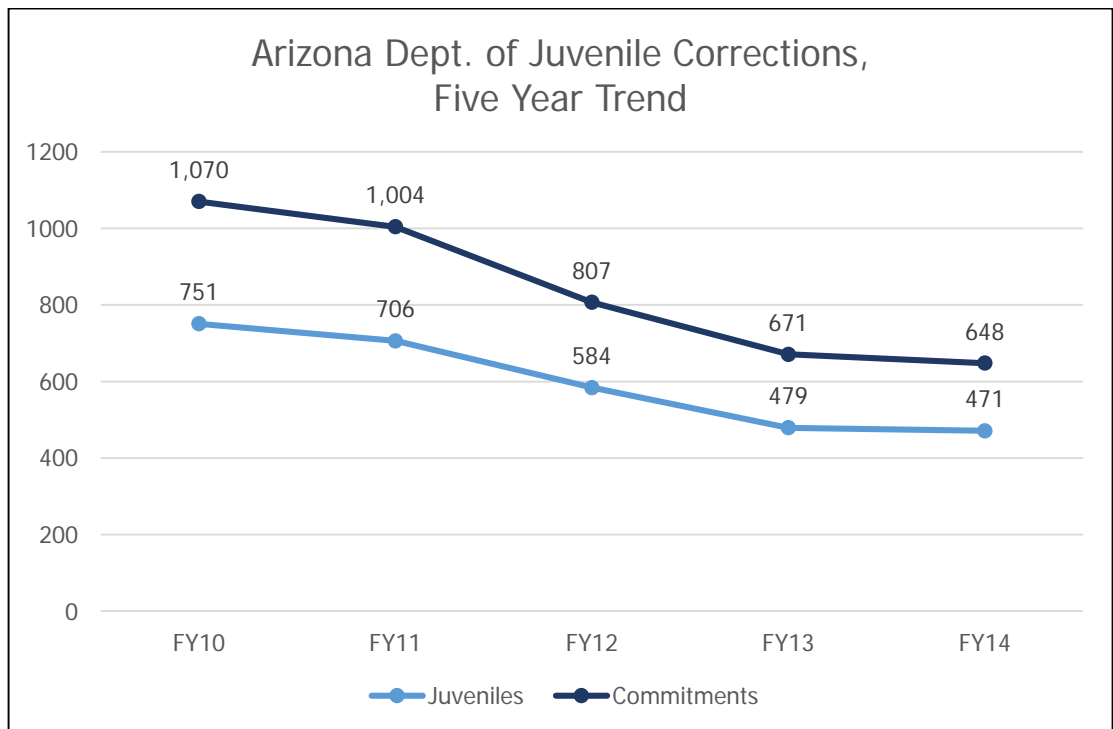
Table 9.9. Juvenile Corrections by County and Sex, FY14				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	30	83.33%	6	16.67%
Coconino	17	85.00%	3	15.00%
Gila	8	80.00%	2	20.00%
Graham	7	87.50%	1	12.50%
Greenlee	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
La Paz	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	216	89.63%	25	10.37%
Mohave	24	88.89%	3	11.11%
Navajo	4	80.00%	1	20.00%
Pima	31	96.88%	1	3.13%
Pinal	31	96.88%	1	3.13%
Santa Cruz	10	90.91%	1	9.09%
Yavapai	13	76.47%	4	23.53%
Yuma	24	88.89%	3	11.11%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	419	88.96%	52	11.04%

In Tables 9.9 through 9.11, county breakdowns by sex, age, and race are presented. For each county, the majority of juveniles disposed to the Juvenile Department of Corrections were males in their late teens. The most common racial category shifted by county from White, Hispanic, and Native American.

Table 9.10. Juvenile Corrections by County and Age, FY14													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.21%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	11	18	0	36	7.64%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	10	0	20	4.25%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	0	10	2.12%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	0	8	1.70%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.42%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.42%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	40	67	115	0	241	51.17%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	8	13	0	27	5.73%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	5	1.06%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	8	15	0	32	6.79%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	12	12	0	32	6.79%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	5	0	11	2.34%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	9	0	17	3.61%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	13	0	27	5.73%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	3	29	79	137	223	0	471	100.00%

Table 9.11. Juvenile Corrections by County and Race, FY14

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.21%
Cochise	18	2	16	0	0	0	0	36	7.64%
Coconino	4	1	5	10	0	0	0	20	4.25%
Gila	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	10	2.12%
Graham	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	8	1.70%
Greenlee	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.42%
La Paz	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.42%
Maricopa	121	46	60	12	1	1	0	241	51.17%
Mohave	5	0	21	1	0	0	0	27	5.73%
Navajo	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	1.06%
Pima	0	2	28	1	0	0	1	32	6.79%
Pinal	14	6	10	2	0	0	0	32	6.79%
Santa Cruz	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2.34%
Yavapai	4	0	12	1	0	0	0	17	3.61%
Yuma	20	0	4	2	0	0	1	27	5.73%
TOTAL	206	57	172	31	1	1	3	471	100.00%



ADJC & AOC COMPARISON

Original Commitments on a Statewide Basis

The previous section on ADJC commitments used the traditional reporting method, juvenile dispositions to the Juvenile Department of Corrections during the fiscal year. This method, however, over counts the actual number of juveniles being committed as it does not differentiate between original and subsequent commitments and also fails to take into account juveniles who never arrive to ADJC for processing.

Tables in this section provide that information. **Table 10.1** shows juveniles who were committed for the first time during the fiscal year (original commitment) and arrived at an ADJC facility. Subsequent commitment includes juveniles who received a commitment decision in FY14, but were already committed from a different county or previous fiscal year. The last category, "Never Arrived at ADJC", includes juveniles who received an original decision of commitment but were never processed into ADJC. In this scenario, a youth may have turned 18 while in detention and were therefore never transported to an ADJC facility or have been processed in an adult court at the time of commitment and were placed in adult confinement (jail or correctional facility).

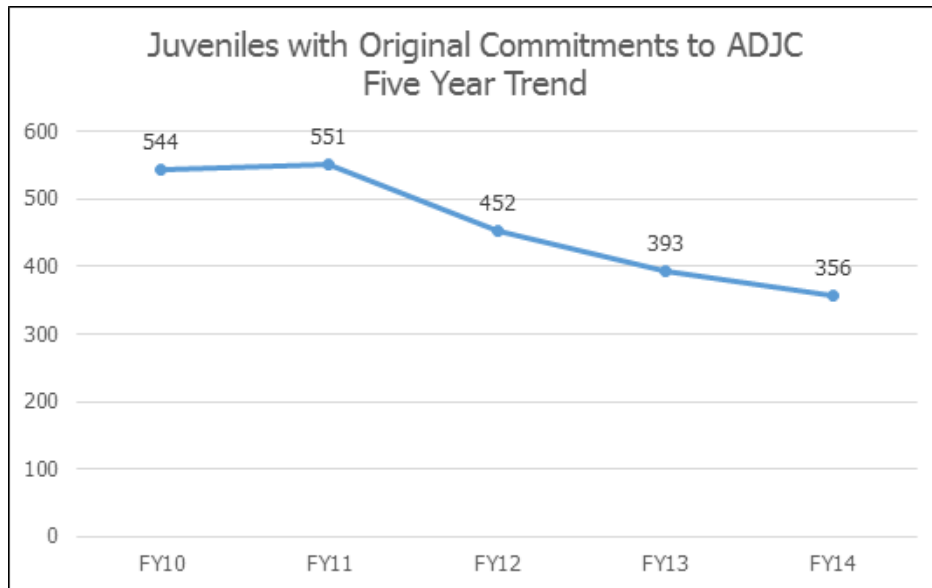
ADJC has the ability to count "re-commitments", a juvenile who is committed, discharged from ADJC and then receives another commitment. Those juveniles, few in number, are not reflected in these charts.

In FY14, there were 356 original commitments. The majority of original commitments were from Maricopa County. In addition, there were 108 juveniles with subsequent commitments and 7 juveniles who never arrived to ADJC.

	Original Commitment	Subsequent Commitment	Never Arrived at ADJC	Total
Apache	0	1	0	1
Cochise	29	7	0	36
Coconino	16	4	0	20
Gila	10	0	0	10
Graham	7	1	0	8
Greenlee	1	1	0	2
La Paz	1	1	0	2
Maricopa	177	60	4	241
Mohave	21	6	0	27
Navajo	5	0	0	5
Pima	25	5	2	32
Pinal	20	12	0	32
Santa Cruz	9	1	1	11
Yavapai	11	6	0	17
Yuma	24	3	0	27
TOTAL	356	108	7	471

Table 10.2. Commitments Prior Fiscal Year, FY13

	Original Commitment	Subsequent Commitment	Never Arrived at ADJC	Total
Apache	3	0	0	3
Cochise	29	3	0	32
Coconino	16	2	0	18
Gila	1	0	0	1
Graham	3	0	0	3
Greenlee	2	0	0	2
La Paz	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	226	56	11	293
Mohave	27	2	1	30
Navajo	2	0	0	2
Pima	23	1	0	24
Pinal	27	2	0	29
Santa Cruz	3	0	0	3
Yavapai	17	2	0	19
Yuma	14	6	0	20
TOTAL	393	74	12	479



It is with gratitude to ADJC for providing commitment data used for this section.

PATHWAYS TO ADULT COURT

The Arizona Revised Statutes provide the requirements and procedures for prosecuting juveniles in criminal court as adults. Juveniles enter the adult system by either a direct file or transfer. Both require certain criteria to be met in order for the filing or transfer to take place. The provisions, presented here as pathways, are summarized below.

There are five different pathways a juvenile can take to adult court, which are as follows:

Mandatory Direct File for a Violent Offense– A juvenile aged fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen who commits a violent crime specified in A.R.S. §13-501A must be filed in adult court.

Mandatory Direct File due to Prior Conviction – A juvenile with a historical prior felony conviction must be prosecuted as an adult per A.R.S. §13-501C.

Mandatory Direct File for Chronic Offenders – A juvenile aged fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen who have two prior felony adjudications in juvenile court and must go to adult court for a subsequent felony per A.R.S. §13-501A.

Discretionary Filing – The County Attorney may file in adult court, any juvenile who is fourteen years old and a chronic offender or fourteen or older and has committed one of a list of specified offenses in A.R.S. §13-501B.

Transfer – Juveniles who do not meet the above criteria may still be transferred by the juvenile court depending on a number of factors such as the type and severity of the offense and the juvenile's record and previous history. The County Attorney may request an order of the juvenile court transferring jurisdiction to the criminal division of the superior court for prosecution of any juvenile charged with a felony.

As shown in **Table 11.1**, the majority of juveniles end up in adult court through a

mandatory direct file. More detail on Direct Filed and Transferred juveniles are provided in the sections that follow.

Table 11.1. Pathways to Adult Court, FY14

PATHWAY	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
Mandatory	134	52.34%
Mandatory Prior	16	6.25%
Chronic	21	8.20%
Discretionary	71	27.73%
Transfer	14	5.47%
TOTAL *	256	100.00%

Table 11.2. Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY14

COUNTY	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	4	1.56%
Coconino	1	0.39%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	1	0.39%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	160	62.50%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	62	24.12%
Pinal	18	7.03%
Santa Cruz	3	1.17%
Yavapai	2	0.78%
Yuma	5	1.95%
TOTAL *	256	100.00%

* The number of juveniles in these tables may be a duplicate count due to the possibility of multiple cases taking different pathways to adult court in the fiscal year.

Direct Filings in Adult Court

Statistics provided in this section are for individual youth (unduplicated). For youth who were direct filed in adult court more than once during the fiscal year, information from their first filings is reported.

Arizona Revised Statutes §13-501 mandates that the “County Attorney shall bring criminal prosecution against a juvenile in the same manner as an adult if the juvenile is fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen years of age and is accused of any of the following offenses”:

1. First degree murder;
2. Second degree murder;
3. Forcible sexual assault;
4. Armed robbery;
5. Any other violent offenses, defined as aggravated assault A.R.S. §13-1204 A.1., aggravated assault with a deadly weapon A.R.S. §13-1204 A.2., drive by shooting, and discharging a firearm at a structure;
6. A felony offense committed by a chronic offender, defined as a juvenile who has two prior and separate adjudications;
7. Any offense that is properly joined to the above offenses.

These offense categories are used to define pathways to adult court referred to as mandatory (1 through 5 and 7) and chronic (6).

In addition, the County Attorney has the discretion to bring criminal prosecution against fourteen year old juveniles accused of the offenses enumerated above. Criminal prosecution may also be brought against juveniles fourteen or older who have been accused of a class 1 or class 2 felony or a select class 3, 4, 5, and 6 felony, which are referred to as discretionary filings. In addition, criminal prosecution shall be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult court. These are referred to as mandatory prior conviction filings.

A legislative change creating the direct file process became effective in 1997. The result has been a reduction in the transfer decision.

In FY99, direct filings reached a high of 804. Since then, the number of direct filings has decreased. In FY14, 227 juveniles were involved in the direct file process, which is a slight decrease from FY13 (272).

Table 11.3. Direct Filings by County, FY14

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	4	1.76%
Coconino	1	0.44%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	1	0.44%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	151	66.52%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	44	19.38%
Pinal	18	7.93%
Santa Cruz	3	1.32%
Yavapai	0	0.00%
Yuma	5	2.20%
TOTAL	227	100.00%

Table 11.4. Direct Filings by Sex, FY14

Male	216	95.15%
Female	11	4.85%
TOTAL	227	100.00%

Table 11.5. Direct Filings by Age, FY14

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	2	0.88%
15	33	14.54%
16	55	24.23%
17	132	58.15%
Unknown	5	2.20%
TOTAL	227	100.00%

Table 11.8. Direct Filings by Number of Prior Referrals, FY14

PRIOR REFERRALS	COUNT	PERCENT
0	46	20.26%
1	35	15.42%
2	15	6.61%
3	18	7.93%
4	7	3.08%
5	15	6.61%
6	11	4.85%
7	13	5.73%
8 or more	67	29.52%
TOTAL	227	100.00%

Table 11.6. Direct Filings by Race, FY14

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	132	58.15%
African American	33	14.54%
White	51	22.47%
Native American	8	3.52%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	1	0.44%
Unknown	2	0.88%
TOTAL	227	100.00%

Table 11.9. Direct Filings by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY14

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	153	67.40%
Felonies Against Property	41	18.06%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	1	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	0	0.00%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	22	9.69%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	10	4.41%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.00%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	227	100.00%

Table 11.7. Direct Filings by Education Status, FY14

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	53	23.35%
Not Enrolled	36	15.86%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	6	2.64%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	1	0.44%
Unknown	131	57.71%
TOTAL	227	100.00%

Table 11.10. Direct Filings by Offense Class, FY14

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	227	100.00%
Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
TOTAL	227	100.00%

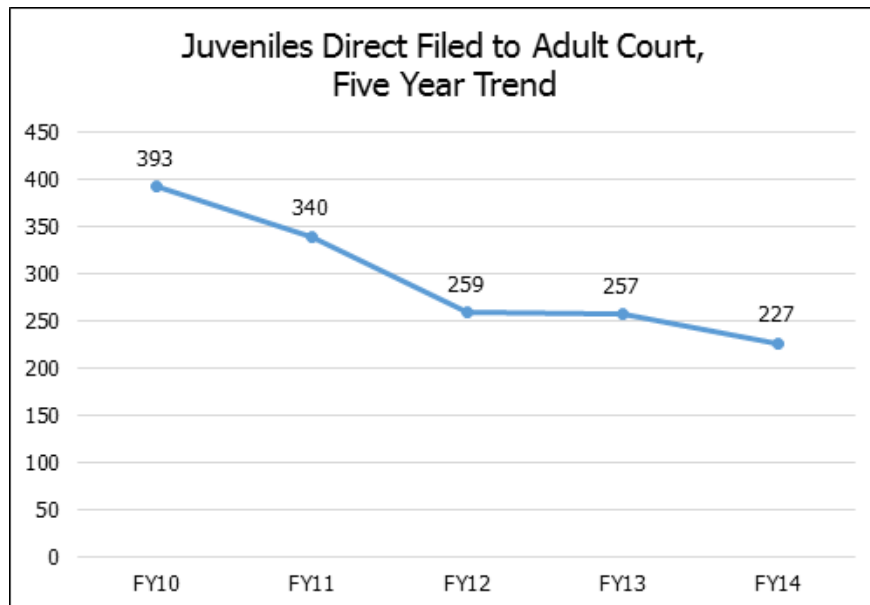
Table 11.11. Direct Filings by County and Sex, FY14				
	MALE		FEMALE	
COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	144	95.36%	7	4.64%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	41	93.18%	3	6.82%
Pinal	17	94.44%	1	5.56%
Santa Cruz	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yuma	5	100.00%	0	0.00%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	216	95.15%	11	4.85%

In **Tables 11.11** through **11.13**, county breakdowns of sex, age, and race are presented. Overall, the vast majority of juveniles with direct filings are males over fifteen years of age. Hispanic was the most common racial (ethnic) category for all of the counties.

Table 11.12. Direct Filings by County and Age, FY14													
COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	1.76%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.44%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.44%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	38	92	2	151	66.52%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	9	20	2	44	19.38%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	12	1	18	7.93%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1.32%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	2.20%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	33	55	132	5	227	100.00%

Table 11.13. Direct Filings by County and Race, FY14

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	1.76%
Coconino	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.44%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.44%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	85	30	29	4	0	1	2	151	66.52%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	27	3	13	1	0	0	0	44	19.38%
Pinal	10	0	5	3	0	0	0	18	7.93%
Santa Cruz	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.32%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yuma	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	2.20%
TOTAL	132	33	51	8	0	1	2	227	100.00%



Transferred to Adult Court

Prior to 1997 and the passage of Proposition 102, juveniles could only be transferred to adult court through the judicial transfer process. Senate Bill (SB) 1446 initiated a shift from judicial transfers being the primary avenue to adult court to direct filing by the County Attorney. SB 1446 also made significant change to A.R.S. §8-327, which details the process for transferring juveniles to adult court, and went into effect July 1, 1998.

An order to transfer a juvenile is based on a finding by a preponderance of evidence that probable cause exists that the offense was committed by the juvenile and a transfer would best serve public safety. The determination of whether public safety would be served is based on the following factors outlined in A.R.S. §8-327 D:

1. The seriousness of the offense involved.
2. The record and previous history of the juvenile, including previous contacts with the courts and law enforcement, previous periods of any court ordered probation and the results of that probation.
3. Any previous commitments of the juvenile to juvenile residential placements and secure institutions.
4. If the juvenile was previously committed to the Department of Juvenile Corrections for a felony offense.
5. If the juvenile committed another felony offense while the juvenile was a ward of the Department of Juvenile Corrections.
6. If the juvenile committed the alleged offense while participating in, assisting, promoting or furthering the interests of a criminal street gang, a criminal syndicate or a racketeering enterprise.
7. The views of the victim of the offense.
8. If the degree of the juvenile's participation in the offense was relatively minor but not so minor as to constitute a defense to prosecution.
9. The juvenile's mental and emotional condition.
10. The likelihood of the juvenile's reasonable rehabilitation through the use of services and facilities that are currently available to the juvenile court.

Since the direct filing process began, the judicial transfer process has been utilized less frequently. During the current fiscal year, the direct filing process accounted for over 9 out of every 10 juveniles prosecuted in adult court.

Table 11.14. Transferred by County, FY14

COUNTY	COUNT	PERCENT
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%
Maricopa	9	69.24%
Mohave	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%
Pima	3	15.38%
Pinal	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	2	15.38%
Yuma	0	0.00%
TOTAL	14	100.00%

Table 11.15. Transferred by Sex, FY14

SEX	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	11	78.57%
Female	3	21.43%
TOTAL	14	100.00%

Table 11.16. Transferred to Adult Court by Age, FY14

AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	0	0.00%
14	0	0.00%
15	0	0.00%
16	3	21.43%
17	10	71.43%
Unknown	1	7.14%
TOTAL	14	100.00%

Table 11.19. Transferred to Adult Court by Number of Prior Referrals, FY14

PRIOR REFERRAL	COUNT	PERCENT
0	1	7.14%
1	1	7.14%
2	4	28.57%
3	1	7.14%
4	0	0.00%
5	1	7.14%
6	0	0.00%
7	1	7.14%
8 or more	5	35.71%
TOTAL	14	100.00%

Table 11.17. Transferred to Adult Court by Race, FY14

RACE	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic	7	50.00%
African American	4	28.57%
White	3	21.43%
Native American	0	0.00%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	14	100.00%

Table 11.20. Transferred to Adult Court by Severity of Most Serious Offense, FY14

OFFENSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Felonies Against Persons	7	50.00%
Felonies Against Property	1	7.14%
Obstruction of Justice, Felony & Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Misdemeanors Against Persons	0	0.00%
Drugs, Felony & Misdemeanor	4	28.57%
Public Peace, Felony & Misdemeanor	1	7.14%
Misdemeanors Against Property	1	7.14%
Status Offense	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	14	100.00%

Table 11.18. Transferred to Adult Court by Education Status, FY14

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENT
Enrolled	4	28.57%
Not Enrolled	3	21.43%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	0	0.00%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	7	50.00%
TOTAL	14	100.00%

Table 11.21. Transferred to Adult Court by Offense Class, FY14

OFFENSE CLASS	COUNT	PERCENT
Felony	13	92.86%
Misdemeanor	1	7.14%
Violations of Probation & Ordinances	0	0.00%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	14	100.00%

Table 11.22. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Sex, FY14

COUNTY	MALE	% OF TOTAL	FEMALE	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Maricopa	8	88.89%	1	11.11%
Mohave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pima	2	66.67%	1	33.33%
Pinal	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Yavapai	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
Yuma	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
STATEWIDE TOTALS	11	78.57%	3	21.43%

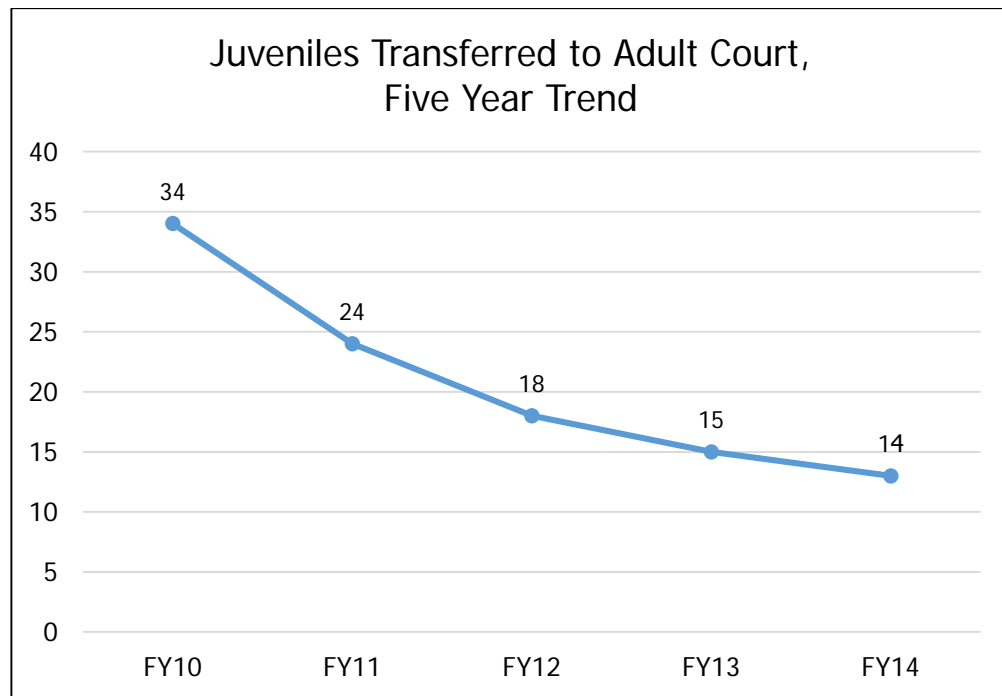
Tables 11.22 through 11.24 provide statistics on sex, age, and race by county. Overall, most transferred juveniles are males in their late teens. Hispanic and African American were the most common racial groups.

Table 11.23. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Age, FY14

COUNTY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	9	64.29%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	21.43%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	14.28%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	1	14	100.00%

Table 11.24. Transferred to Adult Court by County and Race, FY14

COUNTY	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN/PI	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Apache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Maricopa	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	9	69.24%
Mohave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Navajo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pima	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15.38%
Pinal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yavapai	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	15.38%
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	14	100.00%



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JUVENILE FEMALES

In January, 2005, the Child Welfare League hosted a conference *National Girls Initiative: Florence Crittenden Roundtable 2005*. This section was prompted by that conference and other work being done in Arizona. This section offers simple comparisons between males and females in Arizona's juvenile justice system. Information is provided on referrals, age at first referral, offense severity, and proportions of males and females at each stage in the juvenile justice system, and treatment received in FY14. This section was first published in *Juveniles Processed FY04* and has been replicated annually since then.

Over the last two decades, increasing attention has been paid to girls in the juvenile justice system. There was concern, according to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (2002), females' arrests were increasing in most categories faster than males' arrests. In Arizona, however, the proportions of males and females arrested have been constant.

Traditionally, males are believed to commit more offenses and more serious offenses than females. Analysis of Arizona juvenile data provides support for these notions.

STAGE	FEMALE	MALE
Referral	32.43%	67.56%
Detention	21.51%	78.49%
Diversion	36.46%	63.54%
Petitioned	23.45%	76.55%
Dismissals	27.97%	72.03%
Penalty Only	25.68%	74.32%
Standard Probation	22.95%	77.05%
JIPS	14.05%	85.95%
ADJC	11.04%	88.96%
Direct Filed	18.18%	81.82%

Average Age

For the juveniles referred in FY14, the average age of referral for the initial referral was slightly higher for females (14.30) than males (13.92).

Male	13.92
Female	14.30
TOTAL	14.11

Offense Severity and Type

Females and males differ in the distribution of their referral offenses. Three offense categories make up more than two-thirds of female referrals: public peace (25.1%); misdemeanors against property (19.8%); and status (16.9%). On the other hand, apart from public peace offenses (22.6%) and drugs (17.2%), males' referral offenses are more equally distributed across severity categories.

Misdemeanors make up the largest proportion of offenses for both males and females. Since FY07, the proportion of juveniles committing felonies and misdemeanors for both males and females has remained relatively stable.

OFFENSE	FEMALE	MALE
Felonies Against Person	2.9%	7.1%
Felonies Against Property	3.0%	9.3%
Obstruction of Justice*	7.8%	11.1%
Misdemeanors Against Person	13.0%	10.4%
Drugs*	10.5%	17.2%
Public Peace*	25.1%	22.6%
Misdemeanors Against Property	19.8%	12.8%
Status Offenses	16.9%	8.3%
Administrative	1.0%	1.1%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%

Table 12.4. Gender by Offense Class

	FEMALE	MALE
FELONY		
2010	14.8%	35.8%
2011	16.9%	37.8%
2012	16.7%	37.9%
2013	17.2%	38.0%
2014	18.5%	38.2%
MISDEMEANOR		
2010	62.6%	47.9%
2011	61.9%	46.9%
2012	62.5%	47.8%
2013	59.6%	46.8%
2014	58.6%	46.6%

Table 12.5. Juveniles Who Received Court Funded Treatment, FY14

	REFERRED	RED' D COURT FUNDED TX	PERCENT
Male	18,237	8,009	43.92%
Female	8,754	2,654	30.32%
TOTAL	26,991	10,663	39.51%

Table 12.6. Treatment Expenditures by Category Percentage of Total Dollars Spent, FY14

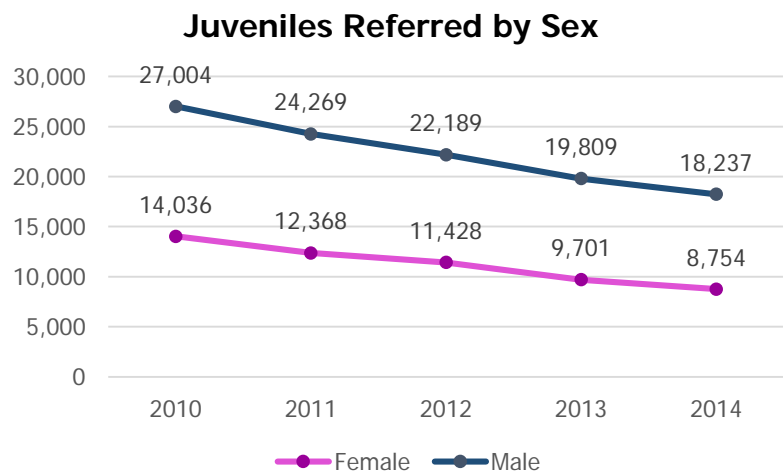
	FEMALE	MALE
Ancillary Services	28.76%	34.79%
Behavioral Support Services	0.10%	0.27%
Competency Restoration	0.43%	1.01%
Delinquency Prevention	30.20%	19.85%
Drug Court	0.69%	1.89%
Education	0.24%	0.24%
Evaluation and Diagnosis	16.68%	20.31%
Foster Home	0.02%	0.02%
Functional Family Therapy	1.05%	0.93%
Out-of-Home	6.71%	5.17%
Outpatient	9.94%	8.09%
R.A.F.T.	0.08%	0.05%
Sex Offender	0.18%	1.55%
Substance Abuse	4.94%	5.84%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%
	\$2,983,399.44	\$8,076,518.53

Court Funded Treatment Received

Of the 8,754 females referred in FY14, 30.32% received court funded treatment services in the major treatment categories listed in table 12.6 compared to 43.92% of males. Juveniles may be ordered to receive treatment funded from other sources (Title XIX, self-pay, tribal funds, etc.). Only court funded treatment is reflected here.

On average, \$1,124.11 was spent on court funded treatment for females and \$1,008.43 for males. This funding was provided through the Juveniles Probation Services Fund (JPSF).

The largest allocation of treatment monies for males (34.79%) was for ancillary services while the largest allocation for females (30.20%) was delinquency prevention. The second largest amount of money spent on males was for evaluation and diagnosis (20.31%) and for females it was ancillary services (28.76%).



Notes & Glossary

NOTES

1. The number of juveniles in each stage is an unduplicated count, meaning each juvenile is only counted once. A juvenile could be counted more than once if assigned more than one disposition during the fiscal year. For example, if a juvenile was diverted and later placed on probation for a new offense in the same year, the juvenile would be counted twice, once for diversion and once for probation. Additionally, because the unique identifiers for juveniles are county specific – a juvenile could be counted in more than one county.

The only exceptions to the unduplicated count of juveniles at each stage are **Table 11.1**. Pathways to Adult Court, FY14 and **Table 11.2** Pathways to Adult Court by County, FY14. In these tables, if a juvenile is direct filed and transferred, the juvenile would be counted twice, once for any transfer and once for any direct file.

Historical data presented are as previously reported in all Juveniles Processed publications and the Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts FY2014. Although we strive to capture all direct filed juveniles, some direct filed juveniles may not be reflected in Juveniles Processed data.

Percentages given in each table may not equal 100.00% due to rounding.

2. Specific definitions of each severity category include, but are not limited to:

Felonies Against Person - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molestation, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, intimidating by gang, kidnapping, endangerment, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, negligent homicide, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor.

Felonies Against Property - Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft.

Obstruction of Justice (Felonies and Misdemeanors) - Contempt of court, escape, unlawful or felony flight, failure to appear, hindering prosecution, influence witness, obstruction, perjury, parole or probation violation, resisting arrest.

Misdemeanor Against Person - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment.

Drugs (Felonies and Misdemeanors) - Possession, sale, use, transportation, or manufacture of any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, inhalant, hallucinogen, or prescription) or drug paraphernalia, involving a minor in a drug offense.

NOTES

Public Peace (Felonies and Misdemeanors) - Aggravated DUI, alcohol under age consumption, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing delinquency of minor, crime against nature, cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, DUI, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm.

Misdemeanors Against Property - Criminal damage, issue bad check, shoplifting, and theft.

Status Offenses - Curfew, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy.

Administrative - Court hold, courtesy hold, immigration, sovereignty, traffic, warrant.

3. Statutory requirements for diversion based on A.R.S. §8-321:

1. The County Attorney has sole discretion to divert a juvenile to a community based alternative program that is operated by the County Attorney or to a diversion program administered by the Juvenile Court. A juvenile identified as a chronic or violent offender, or who is alleged to have violated A.R.S. §28-1281, §28-1382, §28-1383 (DUI) or violated Title 13, Chapter 34 (Purchase, possession, or consumption of alcohol/drugs) and the juvenile has previously participated in a community-based alternative program or a diversion program or a diversion program administered by the juvenile court at least two times within twenty-four months is not eligible for diversion.

2. The juvenile probation officer is required to submit a referral to the County Attorney for alleged offenses that have been identified as not eligible for diversion. The County Attorney is able to return a case to the juvenile probation officer for further action if prosecution is declined.

3. The juvenile probation officer is mandated to conduct an interview with a juvenile diverted to the Juvenile Court and the juvenile's parent(s) or guardian. If, during the interview, the juvenile acknowledges responsibility for the offense (based on the referral), the probation/intake officer may choose to begin the process of adjusting the referral. Adjustment of the referral can occur only after the juvenile completes one or more conditions (consequences), as assigned by the probation/intake officer. The consequences could be one or more of the following:

- a. Participation in unpaid community service work.
- b. Participation in a counseling program, which is designed to strengthen family relationships and to prevent repetitive juvenile delinquency.
- c. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which has as its goal the prevention of further delinquent behavior.
- d. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which is designed to deal with ancillary problems experienced by the juvenile, such as alcohol or drug abuse.

NOTES

- e. Participation in a non-residential program of rehabilitation or supervision offered by the court or offered by the community youth serving agency and approved by the court.
- f. Payment of restitution to the victim of the delinquent act.
- g. Payment of a monetary assessment.

4. The County Attorney or the juvenile court, in cooperation with the County Attorney, can establish community based alternative programs. Community-based alternative programs and diversion programs must ensure that the participation of both the juvenile and victim are voluntary, and that the juvenile accepts responsibility for the delinquent or incorrigible act.

5. The participants in a community-based alternative program agree on any legally reasonable consequence for the juvenile offender, with the exception of confinement. The program participants, juvenile and juvenile's parents(s) or guardian and victim may sign a written contract agreeing on resolution of the matter in which the parent(s) or guardian agree to ensure that the juvenile complies with the contract.

6. If a juvenile complies with the consequences set forth by the probation officer or community-based alternative program, the County Attorney will not file a petition in juvenile court.

6. Commitment Guidelines:

1. When considering the commitment of a juvenile to the care and custody of ADJC, the juvenile court shall:

- a. Only commit those juveniles who are adjudicated for a delinquent act and whom the court believes require placement in a secure care facility for the protection of the community;
- b. Consider commitment to ADJC as a final opportunity for rehabilitation of the juvenile, as well as a way of holding the juvenile accountable for a serious delinquent act or acts;
- c. Give special consideration to the nature of the offense, the level of risk the juvenile poses to the community, and whether appropriate, less restrictive alternatives to commitment exist within the community; and
- d. Clearly identify, in the commitment order, the offense or offenses for which the juvenile is being committed and any other relevant factors that the court determines as reasons to consider the juvenile a risk to the community.

2. The juvenile court shall not consider juveniles for commitment to ADJC when charged with an incorrigible offense(s) or a violation of a court order while under protective supervision for an incorrigible offense.

GLOSSARY

Adjudication Hearing. A hearing at which a juvenile is found delinquent, incorrigible or dependent. The hearing is relatively formal and attended by the judicial officer, County Attorney, defense attorney and the juvenile. The parents/guardians and a juvenile probation officer may also attend along with any victims or witnesses required. The adjudication hearing is sometimes compared to the trial process in adult court, without the jury. In some respects, an "adjudication" for a delinquent offense is the juvenile court's equivalent of a "criminal conviction" in adult court.

Adult Court. Adult court has been defined in statute as the appropriate justice court, municipal court or criminal division of Superior Court with jurisdiction to hear offenses committed by adults. Law specifies that juveniles who commit certain offenses, are chronic felony offenders, or have historical prior convictions, must be prosecuted in the adult court and, if convicted, are subject to adult sentencing laws.

Adult Probation. Adult probation is a function of the judicial branch of government responsible for the community-based supervision of adults convicted of criminal offenses. Juveniles prosecuted as adults and placed on probation are supervised by the Adult Probation Department.

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). The ADJC is operated by the executive branch and is the juvenile counterpart of the Department of Corrections. ADJC operates facilities and programs designed primarily for more serious juvenile offenders who are committed to their care and custody by the juvenile courts. ADJC operates secure correctional facilities, community-based after care programs, and juvenile parole.

Chronic Felony Offender. A chronic felony offender is statutorily defined as a juvenile who on two prior separate occasions was adjudicated delinquent for an offense that would have been comparable to a felony offense had the juvenile been prosecuted as an adult, and who commits a third felony offense. The County Attorney is required by statute to bring criminal prosecution in adult court against all juveniles 15 years of age or older who are charged with committing a third felony offense. The County Attorney has discretion to also indict 14-year-old juveniles as chronic felony offenders and to prosecute them as adults.

Community-Based Alternative Program (CBAP). As used in Senate Bill 1446 and current statute, Community-Based Alternative Programs are not specifically defined. However, the term "CBAP" has been used generally in reference to citizen boards established throughout local communities by County Attorneys and/or juvenile courts. In cases where the County Attorney has authorized "diversion," the juvenile and his/her parent(s) or guardian(s) may be referred to a CBAP, where the panel of citizens will review the offense, question the juvenile and issue a consequence. The fundamental intent of this type of Community-Based Alternative Program is to increase citizen involvement in the juvenile justice process.

Community Restitution. Unpaid labor or services provided to a not-for-profit or government agency. Community restitution work may involve such things as graffiti abatement, litter cleanup or any other public or private community assistance project under the supervision of the County Attorney or juvenile court. Community restitution can be a consequence for youth in diversion or youth disposed to probation or penalty only disposition.

Complaint. By statute, a complaint is a written statement of the essential facts that constitute a public offense. A report normally prepared by a law enforcement officer and submitted under oath to County

GLOSSARY

Attorney alleging that a juvenile has violated the law. In some jurisdictions, the complaint goes to the Juvenile Probation Department prior to the County Attorney. It is also called a "delinquency complaint" or "written referral" (paper referral).

Delinquent Juvenile. A delinquent juvenile is "a child who is adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act", with the exception of a child under eight years of age who would be alternatively classified as a "dependent child". A delinquent juvenile is simply a youth who commits an illegal offense.

Dependent Child/Youth. A juvenile who is: adjudicated to be in need of proper and effective parental care and control and who has no parent or guardian willing to exercise or capable of exercising such care and control; destitute; not provided with the necessities of life, including adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care; under eight years of age and found to have committed an act that would result in adjudication as a delinquent juvenile or incorrigible child if committed by an older juvenile or child; incompetent or not restorable to competency and alleged to have committed a serious offense or living in a home that is unfit by reason of abuse, neglect, cruelty or depravity by a parent, a guardian or any other person having custody or care of the juvenile.

Detention. Juvenile detention is the temporary confinement of a juvenile in a physically restrictive facility surrounded by a locked and secure barrier with restricted ingress and egress. Juveniles can be held in detention pending court hearings for purposes of public protection or for their own protection or as a consequence.

Discretionary Filings. Arizona law permits the County Attorney to prosecute a juvenile as an adult if the juvenile is fourteen years of age or older and accused of certain serious crimes. In addition, criminal prosecution may be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult court.

Disposition Hearing. After a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent or incorrigible, a disposition hearing is held to determine the most appropriate punishment or intervention. This hearing is comparable to a "sentencing hearing" in the adult criminal court.

Dispositional Investigation and Report. At least three days prior to disposition, the Juvenile Probation Department is required to provide a Dispositional Investigation Report to the Court. The report shall be made available to the victim/s as well, if applicable. The report includes a risk assessment, victim impact statement, facts regarding the offense, information regarding restitution, and treatment and disposition recommendations from the investigating Juvenile Probation Officer.

Diversion. Diversion is a process by which formal court action (prosecution) is averted. The diversion process is an opportunity for youth to admit their misdeeds and to accept the consequences without going through a formal adjudication and disposition process. By statute, the County Attorney has sole discretion to divert prosecution for juveniles accused of committing any incorrigible or delinquent offense.

Incorrigible Youth. Juveniles who commit offenses which would not be considered crimes if they were committed by adults are called status offenders (incorrigible youth). Typically, incorrigible youth are juveniles who refuse to obey the reasonable and proper directions of their parents or guardians. Juveniles who are habitually truant from school, run away from home, or violate curfew are also considered to be incorrigible.

GLOSSARY

Intake. Intake occurs when a youth is referred to the Juvenile Probation Department with a delinquent or incorrigible charge. Intake staff determines if a youth is eligible for diversion, per the County Attorney's criteria, or whether the juvenile must be referred to the County Attorney for possible prosecution. Intake officers meet with the juveniles and their parents, coordinate diversion consequences and issue reports to the court and County Attorney.

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS). Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S. § 8-351) defines JIPS as "a program...of highly structured and closely supervised juvenile probation.....which emphasizes surveillance, treatment, work, education and home detention." A primary purpose of JIPS is to reduce the commitments to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) and other institutional or out-of-home placements. The statute requires that all juveniles adjudicated for a second felony offense must be placed on JIPS, committed to ADJC, or sent to adult court.

Mandatory Offense. Arizona law mandates when a juvenile who is at least 15 years of age commits certain serious crimes he or she must be prosecuted as an adult. These "mandatory offenses" coincide with the crimes now enumerated in the State Constitution as amended through the provisions of Proposition 102, which was approved by Arizona voters at the 1996 general election.

Parole. Community supervision of juveniles who have been committed to ADJC and granted release to a conditional liberty status. Parole is an executive branch function.

Petition. An official legal document filed in the juvenile court by the County Attorney alleging one or more offenses that a juvenile is believed to have committed. The petition initiates the formal court hearing process of the juvenile court.

Referral. A report submitted to the County Attorney alleging a child is dependent or incorrigible or has committed a delinquent act. Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers, other agencies or interested individuals requesting the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports or "physical referrals" where an arrest and possible detention is made by law enforcement. Juveniles may have multiple referrals between the ages of eight and seventeen.

Risk Level. Is determined by use of a state approved assessment tool that classifies a juvenile as having a low, medium, or high risk to recidivate. The tool covers multiple domains using input from the juvenile, parents, school, and other official documents such as school or criminal records. Risk levels are assessed at various Court junctures.

Standard Probation. A program of conditional freedom granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile contingent on compliance with specific conditions.

Transfer Hearing. A transfer hearing is held after the County Attorney requests that the juvenile court transfer its jurisdiction to the adult criminal court. The juvenile court judge may decide to waive or retain jurisdiction based on A.R.S. §8-327 and must state on the official court record the reasons for the decision.

Juvenile and Adult Terminology

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JUVENILE AND ADULT TERMINOLOGY	
JUVENILE	ADULT
Delinquent Act	Crime
Incorrigible Act/Status Offense	Not a Crime
Detained	Arrested
Respondent	Defendant
Referral	Submittal
Petition	Indictment/Complaint
Advisory Hearing	Initial Appearance/Preliminary Hearing Arraignment
Adjudication Hearing	Trial
No Jury Trials	Jury Trial
Adjudication	Verdict
Delinquent/Incorrigible	Guilty
Disposition	Sentence
Detention/Secure Care	Jail
Committed to ADJC	Imprisoned/Incarcerated

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